

MUNICIPAL

BY-LAWS

FOR

Province of Manitoba

RHINELAND



MANUAL
MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS
FOR
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

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"It is the most beautiful truth in morals that we have no such thing as distinct or divided interest from our race. In their welfare is ours and by choosing the broadest paths to effect their happiness, we choose the surest and shortest to our own."—*Bulwer Lytton*.

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Municipal By-Laws

The Canadian System of Legislation may be said to consist of three units, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, each of the lower working under the authority of, and in harmony with the higher.

The Provincial Legislature invests municipal corporations with certain powers and among those powers is that of passing By-laws for the regulating of such purely local public affairs as are specifically mentioned in the act granting the power.

The Manitoba Municipal Act gives authority to councils to pass by-laws relating to many different and important matters.

Most municipal By-laws originate with the council but some require a petition from the rate-payers. some are optional, others are obligatory; it is therefore obvious that great care has to be taken in the passing of By-laws in order to insure valid municipal legislation.

When a matter comes up before the council it is necessary to consider:—

1.—Is this a proper matter for a municipal council to take up?

2.—If so should it be dealt with by resolution or by by-law?

3.—Has the council power to deal with it and if so to what extent?

4.—Is there any notice or petition required and if so has same been given and received?

Having decided that it is a matter that the council can deal with by By-law and having decided upon the method of dealing with same the next steps to be taken are:—

1.—To see that the working of the by-law is such that it provides what the council intends it to provide.

2.—To see that the form of passing, signing, sealing etc. be in accordance with the municipal act and with the provisions of the By-law governing the procedure for the passing of by-laws.

In this series of articles we do not undertake to do more than to take up some of the most important municipal By-laws, give suggestive forms of same, and to direct attention to any special features that may require it.

The councillor should practice the art of government, he should learn those forms that tend to the progress of liberty, he should imbibe the spirit of order

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and progress, apprehend the union or balance of powers, and collect clear practical notions on the nature of his duties and the extent of his rights.

In order that this may be done it is submitted that every council should pass a By-law to govern and regulate its proceedings.

The form of By-law that is herewith presented is not intended as an arbitrary form although it is in actual use in a municipality of the province, but it is given as suggestive only. For example,—Readers will note that there is only one committee, that of finance, named in clause 45, but it would be an easy matter to add Road and Bridge, Fire and Light, Health or any other committee that the council might require. Attention is also drawn to the fact that the provisions of the Municipal Act relating to meetings etc., are embodied in the By-law in order to make it as complete as possible.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law to Regulate the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the Rural Municipality of and the Committees thereof.

The Municipal Council of the Rural Municipality of.....enacts as follows:—

1.—In all proceedings had or taken in the municipal council of the municipality of..... the following rules and regulations shall be observed and shall be the rules and regulations for the order and despatch of business in the said council and in the committees of the said council.

2.—The said council shall hold their first Meeting after the yearly election on the first Tuesday in January in each year at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon at place as may have been fixed by the By-Law of the previous council or in default of any place thus appointed by by-law at the place of the last meeting held by the retiring council, and in case there be no quorum at the aforesaid hour such meeting may take place at any hour thereafter during the same day as soon as there is a quorum. If such Tuesday or any regular meeting day shall be a public holiday according to the law then the council shall meet at the same hour the next following day which shall not be such public holiday.

3.—No business shall be proceeded with at the first meeting of any council until the declaration of office and qualification have been administered to all the members who present themselves to take same and until there be a quorum.

4.—There shall not be more than nine regular meetings besides the first meeting in any year.

5.—Regular meetings of the council shall be held from time to time during each year at the municipal hall in the, or at such other place as may be fixed by resolution of the council. The regular meetings other than the first may be held at such hour as may be fixed by the council.

6.—Special meetings of the council may be convened at any time by the head of the council or by one fourth of the members of such council by giving before the day of meeting a reasonable notice of such meeting to all the members of the council. Such

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notice shall be verbal or in writing and if in writing mailed to the addresses of the members of the council and shall contain notice of the subjects which are to be taken into consideration. Special meetings shall be at the ordinary place of meeting of the council at the hour fixed for ordinary meetings unless otherwise fixed by the notice calling the meeting, by an adjournment, or by a by-law of the said council. Before proceeding to business at a special meeting of the council they must if such be the fact set forth and declare in the minutes of the special meeting that the notice of meeting has been issued in conformity with the requirements of the municipal act to all the members of the council who are not present at the opening of the sitting.

7.—If it appears that notice has not been sent to all the absent members, no business shall be transacted but the presence of any member of the council shall waive the necessity of notice so far as he is concerned. At a special meeting no other subjects or matters shall be taken into consideration than those mentioned in the notice calling the meeting.

8.—Any ordinary or special meeting when there is a quorum may be adjourned by the council to any other hour of the same day or to a subsequent day, without notice of such adjournment to the members not present, but unless the adjournment be from day to day a notice of such other adjournment shall be given as in the case of a special meeting to all the members of the council.

9.—When at any meeting of the council there is no quorum present at the end of two hours after the appointed time the council shall stand adjourned until the next regular meeting unless a special meeting be duly called in the mean time and the clerk shall enter in the minutes the names of the members present.

10.—The head of every council shall preside at the meetings of the council or in his absence the members present may fifteen minutes after the hour appointed, appoint a chairman from among themselves, and such chairman shall have the same authority and exercise the same functions in presiding at the meeting as the head of the council would have had or could exercise if present.

11.—The head of the council or chairman as the case may be shall maintain order and decorum and decide the questions of order subject to an appeal to the council.

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12.—When the council adjourns the members shall keep there places until the chairman leaves the chair.

13.—As soon as the chairman has taken the chair the minutes of the last preceding meeting shall be read by the clerk in order that any mistake therein may be corrected by the council after which correction (if any) the said minutes shall be confirmed and signed by the chairman and by the clerk.

14.—Every member previous to his speaking shall rise from his seat and address the chairman.

15.—Every disputed question shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the councillors present excepting in cases where in conformity with the provisions of the municipal act another number of votes is required to carry the matter. Provided that no question once decided shall be reversed without notice from at least one meeting to another and without a majority of the whole council voting in favor of such reversal.

16.—Every member of the council except the Chairman who shall be present when a question is put shall vote thereon unless a majority of the council then present excuse him.

17.—The chairman of any meeting of the council shall not vote except when there is no equality of votes exclusive of his own, in which case he shall have a casting vote.

18.—The votes shall in all cases be taken by open voting and the votes shall be recorded in the minutes of the proceedings of the council if required by any member or by any by-law of the council.

19.—No member of the council shall take part in the discussion of any question in which he has a personal or pecuniary interest beyond his interest as an ordinary rate-payer nor shall he vote on the same but this section shall not apply to the appointment of a chairman, or to the naming or committees.

20.—The council shall be bound to receive any petition sent to such council and have the same read in council, whether presented by the clerk or by a member of the council or by any rate-payer of the municipality.

21.—Everyone who is entitled to be heard before the council or its committees may be heard in person or through some person acting on his behalf.

22.—The Reeve shall be the head of the council of the municipality.

23.—In case of the absence from the municipality

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or illness of the head thereof the council may by resolution appoint from among their number an acting head who shall, while so acting, have all the powers of the head.

24.—As soon after the hour of meeting as there shall be a quorum present the reeve shall take the chair and the members uncovered shall be called to order.

25.—When the reeve or other presiding officer is called on to decide a point of order or practice he shall do so without unnecessary comment and shall state the rule or authority applicable to the case if requested to do so.

26.—When two or more persons shall rise at the same time the chairman shall name the member who is to speak first and the other or others if dissatisfied with the chairman's decision may appeal by the question "Which member was first up?" without debate.

27.—When the chairman is putting a question no member shall walk out or across the council chamber nor when a member is speaking shall any other member hold discourse or interrupt him except to orders nor pass between him and the chair.

28.—A member called to order shall immediately sit down but may afterwards be permitted to explain, after which the chairman shall give the reason or reasons for calling the member to order, and the council if appealed to shall decide upon the case without debate. If there is no appeal the decision of the chair shall be final.

29.—No member shall speak beside the question in debate.

30.—Each member of right may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time of the debate but not so as to interrupt a member speaking.

31.—No member other than the one proposing a question or motion (who will be permitted to reply) shall speak more than once on the same question without leave of the council except in explanation of a material part of his speech, which may have been misconceived but he is not to introduce new matter.

32.—The rules of the council shall be observed in the committee of the whole council as far as may be applicable except the rules limiting the number of times of speaking and of taking the yeas and nays.

33.—No member shall speak to the question

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or in reply for longer than five minutes without leave of the council.

34.—A motion to adjourn takes precedence of all others and may be moved at any time but this question cannot be received after another question is actually put and while the council is engaged in voting.

35.—No motion shall be debated or put unless the same is in writing and seconded, excepting only a motion to adjourn which shall not require to be in writing.

36.—A motion that has been read may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment with the permission of the mover and seconder.

37.—If the reeve or other presiding officer desires to leave the chair for the purpose of taking part in the debate or otherwise he shall call one of the councillors to fill his place until he resumes the chair.

38.—By-laws shall be introduced by motion for leave or a motion to appoint a committee to prepare and bring in or by an order of the council or on a report of a committee.

39.—All by-laws shall be read in council twice before any amendment shall be made.

40.—Every by-law shall receive three separate readings previous to its being passed, which readings may take place on one day, or at one sitting of the council.

41.—When a by-law is read in the council the clerk shall certify the readings on the back.

42.—When a by-law passes the council the clerk shall certify the same, with the date thereof, at the foot in the by-law.

43.—All moneys ordered to be paid by the council shall be so paid by the cheque or order of the treasurer countersigned by the reeve.

44.—No claim or account laid before the council shall be paid without the order of the council, but this rule shall not interfere with payment of salaries, or sums authorized by by-law of the council or payable under an act of parliament.

45.—At the first sitting of the council in each year or as soon after as possible the following standing committees (to consist of not less than three, or more than four members) shall be appointed, viz:—

(a) Finance.

.....
(b)

(c)
.....

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46.—That the order of the day shall have preference to any motion before the council.

47.—The order of the day shall be as follows:—

1. Calling the council to order.
2. Reading and confirming the minutes.
3. Reading petitions, accounts and communications.

4. Disposing of petitions, communications and accounts.

5. Reports of Committees.

6. Considerations of By-Laws.

7. Unfinished business,

8. General business.

48.—In forming a committee of the whole, the chairman shall leave the chair, and shall before leaving the same, appoint a chairman to preside, who shall have the same authority in the chair of the committee as the head of the council.

49.—That no motion in committee to rise and report the question shall be decided without debate.

50.—No member of the council shall resist the rules or disobey the decision of the reeve or other presiding officer or in case of appeal or the council on question of order or practice or in the interpretation of the rules of the council. And in case any member shall resist or disobey he may be ordered by the reeve or other presiding officer to leave his seat for that meeting of the council and in case of refusal he may be removed therefrom by the constable for contempt of the council and its rules. But in case of ample apology being made by the offender he may by vote of the council be restored forthwith.

51.—In all unprovided cases in the proceedings of the council or in committee the law of parliament shall be followed.

52.—No standing rule or order of the council shall be suspended except by vote of two thirds of the members present.

DONE AND PASSED in council assembled at
..... This
day of A. D. 191..

.....
Reeve.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

APPOINTING MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

One of the first duties of a municipal council is the appointing of the municipal officers for the year.

It is usual to select the men for the various positions and fix their remuneration by resolution thus securing the data for a by-law to be prepared for adoption at the next or some subsequent meeting.

As the officers are changed from time to time and a new by-law becomes necessary each year, it is not advisable to include this among the printed by-laws nor to include in it more than the names of the officers and their salaries.

The by-laws defining and regulating the duties of the various officers should be passed as separate by-laws, and be printed and distributed so that every officer may learn the extent of his duty and of his authority and that every rate-payer may become familiar with the local regulations that affect him.

Municipal by-laws understood and approved of by the rate-payers and administered by judicious officers are a source of education and strength to the neighborhood, the same by-laws enforced arbitrarily against a few innocent offenders by an over-zealous officer will destroy the social goodwill of a whole municipality. The council should see to it that all citizens are given the fullest opportunity of learning the details of municipal legislation and that the very best qualified men are appointed to carry out its provisions.

All officers should be notified forthwith of their appointments and they should subscribe to the declaration of office without delay, and obtain copies of the law, and of any special by-laws governing the duties of their respective positions.

The form of by-law given includes most of the officers required by any municipality and, while only a skeleton as printed, will be found a lengthy document when completely filled out. If it is not convenient to appoint all the officers at one time any division may easily be made.

Where officers are hired by the month they may be dismissed on one month's notice or on payment of one month's salary, if hired by the year they may be dismissed on three month's notice or on the payment of three months' salary.

Poundkeepers and fenceviewers in rural districts are not usually paid any salary.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
.....Appointing Officers

The Rural Municipality of
enacts of follows:—

That the following officers be appointed to assist
in carrying on the affairs of the corporation for the
year 191... or until successors be appointed, and
that their salaries be as herein set forth or otherwise
provided.

1.—That.....be secretary-
treasurer at a salary of \$.....per annum.

2.—That.....be Solicitor at a
salary of \$.....per annum for the ordinary work
of the council.

3.—That Doctor.....be health
Officer at a salary of \$.....per annum.

4.—That.....and.....
..... be Municipal Constables without
salaries.

5.—Thatbe Municipal Con-
stable and Health Inspector, special duties, salary
and fees as such officer to be fixed by separate by-law.

6.—That the following be appointed Fence
Viewers:—

Ward 1.

Ward 2.

etc.

7.—That the following be appointed Poundkeep-
ers for their respective wards:—

Ward 1.

Ward 2.

etc.

8.—That the following be appointed Pathmasters
for the beats set opposite their respective names.

Ward 1.

No. 1.....Beat....Sec.....etc.

No 2.....Beat....Sec.....etc.

Ward 2.

No. 1.....Beat....Sec.....etc.

No. 2.....Beat....Sec.....etc.

9.—That the following be appointed Weed In-

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spectors for the districts and at the salaries set opposite their respective names.

Ward 1.

..... Township..... Range.....
at a salary of \$.....

..... Township..... Range.....
at a salary of \$.....

Ward 2.

..... Whole ward, at a salary of \$.....
etc.

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled at
.....this.....
day of.....A. D. 191.....

.....
Reeve.

.....
Secretary- Treasurer.

MUNICIPAL SYSTEM

The Municipal system is founded on the basic principle that it is the duty of every citizen to perform his part in the administration of public affairs. The work of looking after the business of the community is supposed to be passed on from one to another so that the burden will fall lightly on each, and so that in time all will have had a chance to qualify for higher and more responsible positions.

The Municipal Act does not contemplate that a member of a council should make money out of his position. Expenses are provided for to the end that the state may not lose a man's services because he is poor.

The modern idea of keeping the same men in the council year after year is unsound in principle and dangerous in practice, unsound because it makes the majority careless, dangerous because it renders the few patronizing. The law is very strict in regard to the charges councillors may make, and the penalties for overcharging are extremely severe, yet there are thousands of dollars taken from the Municipal treasury every year for which no consideration is given.

This is rendered possible by the fact that all the members are interested and no one cares to look too closely into his neighbor's account. The greatest leakage is in the fees and mileage charged in connection with road improvements. The councillor often gets more for supervising small jobs than the actual work costs, and this in spite of the solemn declaration he has to take that he actually and necessarily travelled the mileage and spent the time as set out in the account. If it were not for the money the councillors draw in connection with road contracts, and the votes they make by a distribution of work as patronage nearly every municipality would have a Roads' Commissioner and good roads, where they now have high taxes and poor roadways.

The form of indemnity by-law given in this issue follows the Act closely and should be carried out strictly. If the councillors are standing in together then the ratepayers should step in and make an example of some offender who has grown bold with experience.

It is submitted that the By-law defining the duties of the Finance Committee is worthy of careful consideration. It has been the custom for Councillors

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to go to the Government, secure grants and expend same. This is wrong in principle and the By-law provides that all monies from all sources must pass through the treasurer's books and be subject to the order of the council and the scrutiny of the Finance Committee.

The By-law governing the letting of contracts is also a most important one, and the form given contains some very important provisions. If this or a similar By-law were lived up to strictly, and the Finance Committee exercised all the powers given them fully, most municipalities would effect a saving of hundreds of dollars yearly on contracts alone.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
to Fix the Indemnity of the Reeve and
Councillors of the Said Municipality

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of enact as follows:—

1. That each member of the Council of the said Rural Municipality of including the Reeve for each regular meeting of the said Council which he shall attend shall receive an indemnity of \$3.00 for each day of such meeting provided that such indemnity shall not exceed in any one year the sum of \$30.00, and also ten cents per mile each way from his place of residence to the place of meeting to be allowed only once for each meeting.

2. In addition to the remuneration and indemnity provided herein, the Reeve or any Councillor of the said Municipality shall receive the sum of \$2.00 per day for the time spent by such Reeve or Councillor under authority previously given by resolution of the Council in inspecting roads, bridges or public works in the Municipality or in performing work or service in respect of such roads, bridges or public works for the Municipality in any one year, and in addition thereto the sum of ten cents per mile for each mile actually and necessarily travelled by him in performing such work, but no payment shall be made under pain of the penalties provided in section 355 of the Municipal Act to any Reeve or Councillor under this By-Law until an account for such work or service verified by Statutory Declaration has been filed with the Clerk of the Municipality and a resolution of the Council passed authorizing such payment.

3. No Reeve or Councillor shall be entitled to receive a mileage allowance from a place outside of the Municipality.

4. Any member of the Council authorized by the Council to go on a journey beyond the limits of the Municipality on the business of the Council shall be paid his actual travelling expenses.

5. The Reeve of the Municipality may by resolution or By-Law of the Council of the Muni-

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cipality be voted a sum not exceeding \$75.00 per annum in addition to the herein mentioned indemnity.

6. Any member of the Municipal council of the said municipality of.....accepting or voting in favor of paying any further or greater sum than is provided herein for the purposes mentioned shall be disqualified from holding any municipal office, or voting at a municipal election in the province of Manitoba for a term of seven years, and upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$50.00 and costs and not more than \$300.00 and costs and in default of payment be imprisoned for not less than one month or not more than six months.

7. When any person being a member of the council of the municipality is or becomes, whilst holding office, directly or indirectly a party to or interested in any contract with or on behalf of such municipality, such person shall be liable, ipso facto, to forfeit his seat and upon conviction by any Justice of the Peace to a penalty of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00 and costs and in default of payment to imprisonment for a space of not less than fifteen and not more than thirty days.

Provided that this section shall not apply to any contract or agreement for the provision of any temporary place or places of reception for persons infected with smallpox or any other disease dangerous to the public health as provided by "The public health act," or for supplies for such place or places.

DONE AND PASSED in council assembled at the village of.....this..... day of.....A. D. 19.....

.....
Reeve.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
to Define the Duties of the Finance Committee

The Council of the Rural Municipality of
enacts as follows:—

That in addition to the duties prescribed by law,
the duties specially imposed on the Committee on
Finance shall be as follows:—

1. To supervise all accounts, expenditure and
outlay and all sums payable under contract before
any moneys are paid therefor, and to require the
law and all By-Laws and Resolutions of the Council
with respect thereto to be complied with, before
claims or accounts are paid; and no account, claim
or demand whatever, not expressly authorized to
be paid by statute By-Law a Resolution of the
Council shall be paid by the Treasurer until the
same has been laid before the said Committee on
Finance and reported on by the said Committee.

2. The Committee on Finance shall have the
right to object to any contract or other proceeding
involving the expenditure of money in case the same
shall not comply (1) with the law or with the By-Laws
of the Council or (2) shall exceed the appropriation
made for the same or (3) in case the same shall
require an expenditure of money beyond the estimates
for the year for any work or service and no objection
or report of the Committee shall be over ruled by
the Council unless upon a two-third vote of the
Council recorded in favor thereof—

3. To consider and report as often as may
be necessary on the condition and management of
all matters connected with the securities of any kind
held by the Corporation.

4. To see that all duties and services which
ought to be performed by the Secretary-Treasurer
are fully executed.

5. To forbid the signing or delivery of any
cheque, or the payment of any money by the Secre-
tary-Treasurer if they should think it expedient to
do so until the matter can be further considered,
or can be referred to the Council. Notice to the
Secretary-Treasurer from the Chairman of the Finance
Committee shall be sufficient to stop issue of cheque

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or payment of money in such cases.

6. To regulate all matters connected with the receipt and payment of money and generally to manage the financial affairs of the Municipality.

7. No Committee or officer or member of the Council shall exceed the appropriation made to such Committee, officer or member for any purpose, nor shall it be lawful without the approval of the Committee on Finance and of the Council to expend money appropriated to any one purpose on any other proposed work or service.

8. When a stated amount is duly authorized to be expended as an appropriation to each ward or a special grant is received the Secretary-Treasurer shall credit the same to an account to be opened for each ward and shall afterwards charge against the account the sums from time to time paid of the amount so voted or received and it shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance to see that said account is not overdrawn.

9. The Committee on Finance shall have the right to object to the authorization of any contract or expenditure in contemplation of a grant from the Provincial Government, or other source and all such grants when received shall be handed over to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality to be placed to the credit of the proper account.

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled
at this day of
A. D. 19.....

.....
Reeve.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
to Regulate the Letting of Contracts for Work
upon Public Highways and the Expending
of Money thereon

The Municipal Council of the Rural Municipality
of enacts as follows:—

1. That no contract shall be let by the Reeve or a Councillor or a committee of the Municipality in respect of work to be performed upon any roads, bridges or public works in the Municipality except the same shall first be reported to the Council by the Reeve, a Councillor or a committee of the Council and duly authorized by resolution of the Council.

2. That when such contract has been duly authorized as provided in the next preceding clause of this By-Law and a Reeve or Councillor or committee of the Council authorized by resolution to let same, the party so authorized shall cause notice of such contract so authorized to be let, to be posted up in four conspicuous public places within the Municipality such posting up to be at least five days previous to the day fixed by such notices for the letting of such contracts.

3. All such contracts unless otherwise provided, shall be let by public competition and contracts for an amount exceeding \$25.00 shall be in writing if so required by resolution of the Council.

4. Where it is considered advisable in the interests of the Municipality to have work done by day labor, and upon such report being made to the Council by the Reeve, a Councillor or a committee of the Council, the Council may by resolution authorize such work to be so performed by day labor and may fix the wages to be paid to be so paid for such labor.

5. Each Road-Master in the Municipality may make emergency minor repairs not to exceed an expenditure of five dollars and with the consent of the Councillor of the Ward not to exceed fifty dollars and an account of such expense shall be by said Councillor reported to the Finance Committee who shall if they find on investigation that the need of repairs was urgent and the charge reasonable, report

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the same to the Council for payment.

6. That the remuneration to be received by the Reeve or a Councillor in connection with contracts herein shall be that set out in the By-Law provided for "Fixing the Indemnity of Reeve and Councillors."

7. That all contracts aforesaid shall be subject to the provision that in case the contractor requires more than one inspection of the work, the cost of any additional inspection shall be paid by the contractor out of the contract price.

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled
at..... this day of
A. D. 19.....

.....
Reeve.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

LAWFUL FENCE—STRAYED CATTLE—TRESPASS

Three very important By-Law forms are given here, all more or less related to each other. The Legislature has given Municipalities the power to say what shall be considered a lawful fence within their respective jurisdictions and to limit by By-Law the right to recover damages for injury done by cattle, horses, or sheep, and for the trespass, to cases in which the land is enclosed by a fence of the nature, kind and height required by By-Law.—

Most fence By-Laws are too exacting in that they provide for a much better class of fence than is common in the municipality. It is submitted that a person having his land enclosed with the ordinary fence in use in the district should not be barred from getting damages from trespassing cattle.

The definition of a lawful fence should vary then according to the existing conditions in the locality where it is to be applied. To legislate that a man cannot recover damages for injury done by trespassing cattle unless he has his land enclosed with three wires on posts not more than one rod apart, in a district where the usual fence consists of two wires on posts two rods apart is legislating ahead of the times, and such a By-Law will be likely to do more harm than good.

Special attention is directed to the By-Law relating to cattle at large, note that the Council may on their own initiative, and must on a petition of a majority of resident ratepayers, pass a By-Law affecting a portion of the Municipality only, see Sec. 644 of the Municipal Act.—Section four enacts that horses and cattle shall not be at large during the night from May to December. If animals are at large unlawfully they may be impounded, though doing no damage and the owner will have to pay the costs to get them out. If found trespassing and doing damage they may be impounded and the owner will have to pay the costs and the damages to get them out, or the owner may be sued for damages in the County Court. The owners of certain animals at large may also be liable to the penalties provided in "The Animals Act".

Provision is made in the Pound By-Law for appraisement where the amount of damages is disputed, and for the sale of animals impounded and not redeemed.—Where the owner of the animal

claims that the impounding is illegal, the council has no power to provide for a decision in the matter, and it must be fought out in the Courts. The owner of the animal may pay the damages and costs under protest and sue for illegal distress, or he may replevin the animal. It is submitted that it would be advisable for the Legislature to empower Municipal Councils to provide for the decision of such cases by a Police Magistrate, such method being expeditious and inexpensive.

Important By-Laws such as the Fence By-Law, Pound By-Law, and that relating to Cattle at large should be printed and distributed so that the rate-payers may know what their rights and their responsibilities are.

Fence By-Law.

Cattle at large.

Pound.

BY-LAW NO.....

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of.....
to Define a Lawful Fence

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality of..... enact as follows:—

1. That the following shall constitute a lawful fence in the Rural Municipality of.....

Any substantial fence not less than..... feet high, if it consists (a) of rails or boards not less than four in number, the lower one not more than eighteen inches from the ground and each panel not exceeding twelve feet in length.

(b) Of upright posts, boards or palings not more than six inches apart.

(c) Of barbed or smooth wires and a substantial top rail, the wires to be not less than in number and the lower one not more than..... inches from the ground, posts to be not more than rods apart.

(d) Of or more barbed wires below one smooth wire, the lower one to be not more than inches from the ground, the posts to be not more than rods apart.

(e) Of not less than barbed wires, posts not more than feet apart, the wires to be fastened to droppers not less than two inches in width and one inch in thickness or willow or other poles not less than one inch in diameter at the smaller end or wire droppers the said droppers or poles being placed at regular intervals of not more than feet apart.

(f) Of woven wire secured to posts not more than feet apart.

(g) Of patent or other fence if up to the standard of sub-section (e) of this By-Law.

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled at this day of A. D. 191.....

.....
Reeve.

SEAL.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
for Allowing, Restraining and Regulating the
Running at Large of Cattle, Horses, Bulls,
Sheep, Mules, Swine, Goats, and Other
Animals Together With Geese and
Poultry, Excepting Dogs Only

The Reeve and the Council of the Rural Municipality of enact as follows:—

1. That it shall not be lawful to allow the following animals to run at large at any time of the year, within the limits of the Rural Municipality of

- (a) Stallions of one year or upwards.
- (b) Bulls over nine months old.
- (c) Sheep, Swine, Goats, Geese or Poultry of any description or age.

2. That it shall not be lawful to allow any horses or cattle to run at large at any time of the year within the limits of Ward 2 of said Municipality.

3. For the purpose of the By-Law the term Horses and Cattle shall include the singular as well as the plural and the term Horses shall include Mules and the term Cattle shall include all horned cattle or cattle that have been dehorned, or are naturally without horns.

4. That it shall not be lawful to allow any horses or cattle to run at large within the limits of Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of said Municipality between the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the forenoon from the fifteenth day of May to the thirty-first day of December, of each year.

5. That except as prohibited or restricted by this By-Law or other By-Law or By-Laws of the said Municipality it shall be lawful for animals to run at large within the limits of the said Municipality and no person shall be liable to an action for trespass in respect of any animal lawfully at large under the provisions of the By-Law.

6. Any animal found trespassing upon any land or premises enclosed by a lawful fence as defined by a By-Law of said Municipality, shall be liable to be impounded by the owner or occupant of such land or his servant or agent or other person and such animal

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

may be sold under the provisions of the By-Law respecting pounds and pound-keepers unless the damage caused by such animal so trespassing and the expenses of impounding same and the lawful fees be sooner paid.

7. The right to recover damages for any injury done by any Cattle, Horses or Sheep trespassing upon land or for the trespass shall be limited to cases in which the land is enclosed by a fence of the nature, kind and height required by the By-Law defining a lawful fence in said Municipality.

8. Nothing in this By-Law shall prevent any person sustaining damages by reason of any breach of this By-Law from recovering compensation in any Court of competent jurisdiction from any person owning or having the custody of any animal through which such damage has been caused.

9. Any animal found at large contrary to the provisions of this By-Law or any other By-Law of the said Municipality shall be liable to be impounded and sold according to the provisions of the By-Law respecting pounds and pound-keepers unless the expenses of impounding same and the lawful pound fees be sooner paid.

10. If any person including the pound-keeper, impound any animal under the provisions of this By-Law the Pound-keeper shall include in his expenses of impounding a fee for such person for driving and delivering such animal which fee shall not be payable unless and until realized and such fee shall be as follows:—

Each Stallion.....	\$2.00
Each Bull.....	2.00
Each goose, duck or chicken....	.10
Each other animal.....	.50

Provided that in no case shall such fee exceed Five dollars.

11. Nothing in this By-Law contained shall prevent any person from seeking the rights, remedies and penalties contained in the provisions of, "The Animals Act" and amendments thereto.

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled at this day of
A. D. 19.....

.....
Reeve.

SEAL.

.....
Clerk.

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

BY-LAW NO....

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of..... Providing for Municipal Pounds and Pound- Keepers Therefor

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality of enact as follows:—

1. That there shall be established in the Rural Municipality of Public Pounds which Pounds shall be situate on the premises occupied by the respective parties appointed Pound-keepers by the By-Law of the Municipality appointing officers each year or as the case may be.

2. That the said Pound-keepers shall receive as remuneration such fees and charges as each shall be entitled to under the provisions of this By-Law.

3. That the said Pounds shall be for the impounding of animals at large or trespassing contrary to the provisions of this or any other By-Law of the Municipality which said impounding may be done by the Pound-keeper or any other person.

4. That whenever any animal is impounded it shall be the duty of the Pound-keeper to detain same until the owner or owners thereof shall have paid as follows:—

(a) The fees payable to the Pound-keeper or other person for driving and delivering said animal to the Pound.

(b) The Pound-keeper's fees for receiving and impounding said animal.

(c) The allowance due the Pound-keeper for the care and maintenance of said animal and

(d) The amount of damage (if any) claimed for the trespass.

5. That the fees to the Pound-keeper or other person for the driving and delivering of animals to the Pound-keeper shall be as follows:—

For each Stallion or Jack..... \$2.00

For each Bull..... 2.00

For each goose, duck or chicken. .10

For each other animal..... .50

provided that in no single case shall such fees exceed a total of \$5.00, such fees not to be payable unless and until realized.

6. That the fees payable to the Pound-keeper

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

for receiving and impounding animals shall be as follows:—

For each Stallion or Jack.....	\$1.00
For each Bull.....	1.00
For each goose, duck or chicken.	.10
For each other animal.....	.50

That the fees for posting notices of goats, swine, geese and poultry impounded, each such notice to include all animals impounded at one distress or seizure and date and place of sale shall be \$1.00. For posting notices of impounding of mules, horses, sheep and cattle, each such notice to include all such animals impounded at one distress or seizure, \$1.00. For notice in Manitoba Gazette \$1.00, and for posting notices of sale \$1.00; for selling impounded animals and applying the proceeds as directed by this By-Law the fee shall be per cent. commission upon the amount realized on the sale. That the fee for attending for summonses and serving same on appraisers shall be 75 cents. That the charge for mileage for each mile necessarily travelled by a Pound-keeper in the performance of his duty shall be 10 cents.

7. That the amount to be allowed the Pound-keeper for the care and sustenance of each animal for each day such animal is impounded shall be as follows:—

For each Stallion, Jack or Bull...	.50
For each goose, duck or chicken..	.05
For each other animal.....	.25

8. That whenever any animal is impounded it shall be the duty of the Pound-keeper daily to furnish such animal with good and sufficient food and water and shelter during the whole time such animal continues impounded.

9. The quantity of food to be furnished by the Pound-keeper shall be as follows:— For horses, jacks, mules and cattle each per day, sixteen pounds of hay, sheep each per day, two and one-half pounds of hay, swine and goats each per day, one quart of peas, barley or corn; geese, ducks and chickens each per day, one-half pint wheat, peas, barley or corn and such food shall be of a good and wholesome description and as much water shall be given as each animal can drink at least twice a day.

(b) In the event of milch cows being impounded the Pound-keeper shall at least twice in each day milk said cow or cows, and for so doing he shall be entitled to keep the milk so obtained for his own use.

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10. Any Pound-keeper shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law who (a) Impounds or confines any animal and neglects or refuses to find, provide and supply the same with good and sufficient food, water and shelter as hereinbefore provided.

(b) Impounds or incites or employs any person to impound any animal in the Municipality unless such animal is at large or trespassing contrary to the provisions of this or other Municipal By-Law.

(c) Purchases in person or by his agent or has any interest of any kind in any animal sold at the Pound of which he is at the time of such sale the Pound-keeper.

(d) Demands or receives any sum for giving notice, sustenance, or collects fees and charges not authorized by this By-Law.

(e) Fails to pay over any surplus proceeds of a sale after deducting expenses, to the Treasurer of the Municipality.

11. Any person claiming any damage for trespass by any animal impounded may at any time before the animal is released, deliver to the Pound-keeper a statement in writing of his demand against the owner of such animal for trespass and shall at the same time give his written Agreement under Seal (with satisfactory surety if required by the Pound-keeper) in the following, or words to the same effect:—
I (or we) do hereby agree that I (or we) will pay to the owner of (description of animal or animals) by me A. B. (or us A. B. and C. D.) this day impounded all costs to which the said owner may be put in case the distress by me the said A. B. (or by us the said A. B. and C. D.) prove to be illegal, or in case the claim for damages now put in by me (or by us) fails to be established.

12. If the owner of any distress taken attends or any person on his or her behalf shall appear and dispute the amount of damage claimed it shall and may be lawful for the Pound-keeper to apply to the Reeve or any one of the Councillors of the Municipality who is hereby authorized and required to forthwith summon three disinterested inhabitants of the Municipality and such three persons or any two of them shall within twenty-four hours after notice as afore-said view the ground on which the animal or animals was found doing the damage and shall appraise the damage committed and the determination of the majority of the said three persons shall be conclusive as to such damages and they shall within twenty-four

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hours after having made the view give in writing to the Pound-keeper a statement of the amount of damage assessed by them.

13. In the case of swine, goats, geese and poultry the Pound-keeper shall within twenty-four hours and not before six hours after the animals shall have been impounded cause a written notice thereof to be affixed to the Pound gate and in three other conspicuous places in the vicinity which notice shall give a proper description of the distress and shall specify when and where the same shall be sold. And if the owner of such distress or some other person on his or her behalf shall not within ten days, after such notice has been affixed and posted as aforesaid redeem the same by paying the charges of the Pound-keeper and such other charges as may be fixed by this By-Law (and damage if any) it shall be lawful for such Pound-keeper to sell such distress by auction and after deducting his own charges and such other charges as may be fixed by this By-Law and the damage if any, and costs, to pay the surplus if any, to the Treasurer of the Municipality to be retained by him in a special account for one year and if not claimed it shall then go to the general funds of the Municipality.

14. In the case of mules, horses, sheep, or cattle the Pound-keeper shall within twenty-four hours and not before six hours after the animals shall have been impounded cause a written notice thereof to be applied to the pound gate and in three other places in the vicinity and shall immediately cause to be inserted in the "Manitoba Gazette" a notice describing the animal or animals impounded the age as nearly as possible sex and color with brand or any mark of identification and the said notices may be as follows:—

IMPOUNDED

Municipality of Pound on Section
No. in Township No. in Range
No.

Impounded on the day of
19..... (Kind of animal, number, color, age,
brand and mark of identification.)

A. B.

Pound-Keeper.

And no sale of said animals shall be made before the expiration of thirty days after such animals have been impounded.

15. When any mules, horses, sheep or cattle

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

shall not have been released from the Pound within thirty days after the distress, said animals shall be sold by public auction after notice of such sale shall have been posted for eight days in three conspicuous places in the locality, one of which shall be the Post Office nearest the Pound and at such sale the Pound-keeper shall be the Auctioneer and such sale shall be held at the Pound and shall commence at the hour of two o'clock p.m. and the Pound-keeper shall neither in person or by his Agent purchase any animals at such sale or have any interest of any kind in any animal so purchased.

16. If more than one animal is impounded and the owner thereof is known, the Pound-keeper shall not sell any more of such animals after he has realized from the sales sufficient to satisfy the claims for damages, expenses and fees chargeable against the animals, and the owner of the animals shall be entitled to the remainder of those remaining unsold. If the owner of the animal is unknown the Pound-keeper shall sell all the animals impounded. The Pound-keeper shall immediately after such sale send to the Secretary-Treasurer for the Municipality a description of the animal or animals sold, the date of sale, the amount realized, statement of amount retained and shall give to the said Treasurer any surplus arising out of said sale.

17. No Pound-keeper making a sale under the provisions of this By-Law shall be liable to the penalties for selling without a license as an Auctioneer.

18. The proceeds of the sale of any impounded animals sold under the provisions of this By-Law shall be applicable in payment, (a) of any costs and charges attending such sale, (b) Of any sustenance charges. (c) To the impounder of such animal of the amount due to him for driving and delivering such animals to the Pound. (d) To the party claiming the damage the amount of his claim and the residue if any, to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality.

19. Any person who shall break open or in any manner directly or indirectly aid or assist any person to break open any Pound in the Municipality of shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law.

20. Any person who shall hinder, delay, or obstruct any person engaged in taking any animal to the Pound shall for each hindrance, delay, or obstruction be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law.

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21. Any person who leaves open any gate or lets down any bars or makes a gap in any fence for the purpose of permitting any animal to trespass or otherwise cause any animal to trespass shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law.

22. The Pound-keeper shall enter in a book kept for the purpose, the number and description of every animal including geese, ducks, and poultry impounded by him with the name of the person who delivered the same, the day and hour on which the same was received, redeemed or sold and the amount of damages, penalty and fees paid by the party redeeming the same or the proceeds of the sale (if any made) and he shall make all entries therein as soon after the doing of the several things required to be entered therein, as is possible and shall not make any entry after any dispute after the subject matter of such entry shall have arisen. And the said Pound book and a copy of this By-Law which the Pound-keeper is hereby required to keep shall all reasonable times be open for the inspection of any person free of charge.

23. The Pound-keeper shall at his own cost provide yards and enclosures for the safe keeping of such animals as may be impounded and shall keep such premises clean and in good repair.

24. Whenever any animal has been captured or distrained by any person under the provisions of this By-Law, for the purpose of impounding the same, if the owner of the animal or some person on his behalf pay or tender to the person seizing or having charge of such animal before the same has been actually impounded the charge for which the said animal has then become liable under this By-Law with the damages claimed if any the person having charge of such animal shall forthwith deliver up the same to the owner or the person tendering the said charges on his behalf, and if such person does not so deliver up such animal he shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law.

25. The Pound-keeper shall make a return to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality in writing of the number and description of all distress received by him with the names of the persons taking the same to the Pound, the day on which received by him, redeemed or sold, the amount received for damages, penalties and fees, at least once in each year and oftener if called upon by the Council so to do.

26. Nothing contained in this By-Law shall

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

deprive the owner of any animal impounded of any action, remedy or right that he may have at common law or otherwise by reason of the same being unlawfully seized, distrained or impounded.

27. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner of any lands trespassed upon or of any property destroyed from waiving rights created by this By-Law and bringing his action in any competent court in consequence of any trespass.

28 Any person found guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this By-Law shall upon conviction before the Reeve or other Officer having jurisdiction be subject to the penalties imposed by the By-Law of the Municipality of providing for the enforcement of the Municipal By-Laws.

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled
at this day of
A. D. 19.....

.....
Reeve.

SEAL.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS

It is incumbent upon Municipal Councils to provide for the health and cleanliness of the Municipality. One of the first things necessary in doing this is to secure suitable and convenient nuisance grounds, and to have them supervised by the Health Inspector or local Constable. It is just as essential for the accumulations at nuisance grounds to be disposed of as it is to have same taken to the grounds, and every Council will find that some expense will be incurred each year in keeping the nuisance grounds from being themselves a source of danger to the health of the community. Special care should be taken where there are unincorporated villages in the municipality to see that all offensive or insanitary matter is taken to the nuisance grounds, and that it is burned or otherwise disposed of so as not to be a menace to either health or comfort.

In purely farming districts it is not advisable nor even necessary to have any elaborate scavenging system imposed by By-Law, but it is necessary, in purely rural districts even, for the Health Inspector and Health Officer to make the rounds, to inspect the sources of milk, meat and water supply and to point out dangers that if not corrected or removed might lead to an epidemic of typhoid or an outbreak of diphtheria. As a rule Municipal Health Officers are not vigilant enough. They are not paid sufficient salary to permit them to spend much time in looking after the general public, and many persons resent any interference with what they call their personal affairs, and the Health Officer hesitates to arouse opposition from such sources.

We give herewith a form of By-Law suitable for Rural Municipalities containing small Villages, where some scavenging system is necessary, and which provides for the removal of the most common sources of disease. The local Municipal Constable should be empowered to see that the By-Law is enforced, by being appointed a Municipal Health Inspector, subject to the instructions of the Health Officer.

We also give a form of By-Law for an incorporated Village, where it is considered advisable to employ a scavenger on salary.—We also give the form of By-Law for establishing a Nuisance Ground.

BY-LAW NO.....

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
..... to Establish Nuisance Grounds
for Said Municipality

The Council of the Rural Municipality of
..... enacts as follows:—

1. That the following described lands have been acquired by the said Municipality as nuisance grounds for the said Municipality and the same are hereby declared and enacted to be nuisance grounds for the said Municipality, namely: (1) All that portion of, etc. (2) All that portion of, etc. (3) All that portion of etc.

2. All carcasses of animals, all filth, rubbish, manure, refuse, offal, garbage and night-soil not otherwise provided for by By-Law, or resolution of the Council or by notice of the Health Officer or Health Inspector shall be drawn to one of the said nuisance grounds and disposed of to the satisfaction of the Health Officer or Health Inspector.

3. Any person or persons found guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this By-Law shall be liable to the penalties imposed by the By-Law providing for the enforcement of the By-Laws of the Rural Municipality of

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled
at this
day of A. D. 191

.....
Reeve.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO.—

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of.....
.....to Establish and Regulate a
Scavenging System for the Said Municipality

— —

The Council of the Rural Municipality of.....
.....enacts as follows:—

1. All privies shall be placed not nearer than
..... feet to any street, dwelling, shop or
well, and in Villages shall be at the rear end of the lot.

2. Every privy used in connection with a hotel,
school or boarding-house shall be furnished with—

(a) A moveable, metal lined or water-tight box
made so as to be easily cleaned out.

(b) A sunken water-tight vault or pit which
shall be kept from being offensive by the use of dry
earth, wood ashes, or other disinfectant.

(a) Such box to be placed on the surface of the
ground, and kept pure with dry earth, wood ashes,
or other disinfectant.

The contents of every such privy so used in
connection with any hotel, school, or boarding-house,
shall be removed to such place as the Council shall by
motion or the Health Officer or Health Inspector by
notice direct at least times in each
week, between the first day of May, and the first day
of November in each year, and at least
times per week between the first day of November,
and the first day of May next following.

3. All other privies shall be provided with
vaults or pits, and the same shall be properly cleaned
out as often as required to protect them from becom-
ing foul, offensive or insanitary.

4. The cleaning, removing and emptying of the
contents of privy vaults, pits or boxes shall be done
in an inoffensive manner, and no vault, pit or box
nor contents thereof shall be disturbed or removed
between the hours of six o'clock a.m. and ten o'clock
p.m. in one day.

5. Whenever it shall become necessary to empty
any privy or remove night-soil from any premises,
or clean yards, cellars, stables or any premises what-
soever, if any impure or offensive effluvia should

Manitoba Municipal By Laws

exist, such disinfectants shall be used by the person doing the work as shall render the effluvia as inoffensive as possible.

6. It shall be the duty of every occupant or owner of every dwelling house, store, shop, hotel, boarding-house or other building to remove from the premises as soon as possible every spring, all accumulations of decayed, or decaying vegetable matter, garbage and kitchen refuse and to have same conveyed to such place as the Council may by motion or the Health Officer or Health Inspector by notice direct.

7. It shall be the duty of every occupant or owner of any hotel or boarding-house within the Municipality to provide a suitable water-tight box or vessel in which all offal, swill, garbage and kitchen refuse shall be deposited, from the first day of May to the first day of November in each year. And the contents of such box or vessel, the said occupant shall cause to be taken at least twice a week to such place as the Council may by motion or the Health Officer or Health Inspector may by notice direct.

8. It shall be the duty of every occupant or owner of any building or premises other than a hotel, or boarding-house to dispose of offal, garbage and kitchen refuse in such a manner as not to endanger the health of the community.

9. Any cart, wagon or other vehicle used for the purpose of conveying swill, offal or garbage, shall be perfectly tight and covered so as to prevent the contents from leaking or spilling, and such cart or wagon or other vehicle when not in use shall not be allowed to stand in any street, lane or public place.

10. The owner of any lot or premises who refuses or fails to comply with the requirements of this By-Law shall be liable to the penalties provided for breach of same.

11. The Health Officer or Health Inspector shall have and are hereby given the right to enter upon any and all premises in the said Municipality of between sun-rise and sunset to examine any vault, box, privy, cesspool or refuse receptacle in the discharge of their duties as such officer.

12. Any person or persons found guilty of an infraction of the provisions of this By-Law shall be subject to the penalties imposed by the By-Law

Manitoba Municipal By Laws

providing for the enforcement of the By-Laws of the
Rural Municipality of

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled
at..... this day of
..... A. D. 19.....

.....
Reeve.

SEAL

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Village of
to Establish and Regulate a Scavenging System
for the Said Village.

The Council of the Village of
enacts as follows:—

1. From and after passing of this By-Law, there shall be appointed by the Council of the Village of a person, who shall be known as the Village scavenger, who shall be under the control and direction of the Council of the Village of and who shall hold office during the pleasure of the said Council.

2. That the said Village scavenger shall be paid for his service such sum as the Council of the Village of shall by resolution or by Law direct, and which sum shall be paid out of the general fund of the Village of

3. No person other than the scavenger so appointed by the Council of the Village of shall remove from any premises within the said Village of any night-soil without being duly authorized by the Health Inspector of the Village of

4. It shall be the duty of such scavenger to clean out the vessels in all privies within the limits of the said Village of, between the hours of ten o'clock at night and seven o'clock of the following morning, and the filth taken therefrom, shall, between such hours, be removed to the nuisance grounds, and burned or otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the Health Officer of the Village of

That said scavenger shall and is hereby given the right to enter upon any and all premises in the said Village of, between the hours of ten o'clock at night and seven o'clock the following morning for performing his duties as such scavenger.

5. It shall be the duty of such scavenger to remove from all buildings within the limits of the said Village of, all dirt, garbage, house and kitchen refuse of every kind, solid and fluid, and deposit same on the nuisance ground, and dispose of same to the satisfaction of the

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

said Health Officer.

6. The said scavenger shall and is hereby given the right to enter into, and upon any and all premises in the said Village of, at any time during the night or day for performing his duties mentioned in this section.

7. It shall be the duty of such scavenger, and he is hereby directed and required to perform the duties mentioned in the fourth section of this By-Law, at least twice in each week in the case of every hotel and school and at least once in each week in the case of every other building in the said Village of Provided that the scavenger shall perform the duties oftener than above mentioned, if required to do so by the Health Inspector of the Village of

8. It shall be the duty of such scavenger, and he is hereby directed and required to perform the duties mentioned in the fifth section of this By-Law at least once in each day in case of every hotel, and at least once in each week in the case of every other building in the said Village of

9. The occupant, or in case there is no occupant, then the owner, of every building within the limits of the said Village of shall keep the yard of said building clean and free from ashes, sweepings, filth and rubbish of all kinds, and shall deposit same in a barrel, box, or bin, placed in a convenient place in said yard for removal by the scavenger.

10. The occupant of any building having a privy in connection therewith shall immediately cause to be placed in each privy a moveable water-tight vessel of at least five and not more than ten gallons capacity, so arranged as to be of easy access to the scavenger.

11. Any person found guilty of an infraction of the provisions of this By-Law, shall be subject to the penalties imposed by the By-Law of the Village of providing for the enforcement of the Village By-Laws.

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled at the Village of this day of A. D. 19.....

.....
Mayor.

SEAL

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

GENERAL HEALTH REGULATIONS

Rural Municipal Councils have wide powers to legislate in the interests of the health of the people. The location and regulation of a nuisance ground, the establishment of a scavenging system, the sanitary condition of bake-houses, slaughter-houses, shops and dairies, the securing of a good water supply, pure milk and other food products may all be dealt with by By-law. They are all questions that demand the greatest consideration of the members of the Council, for they effect not only the comfort and well-being but the very life of the citizens.

The By-laws to be effective must not only contain wise provisions, but they must be properly administered. In most Municipalities it is the custom to appoint a local physician as Health Officer on a paltry salary, as if the position carried no duties or responsibilities, and in some way this Officer soon comes to realize that the less he does for his salary the better satisfaction he will give to the community.

A Constable is generally made Health Inspector, taking his instructions from, and reporting to the Council, and as the Council meets very few times in the year, the health of the Municipality does not receive much consideration. It is submitted that the Health Officer is as important an Officer of the Municipality as the Clerk, and that if he does his duty as well, he should be as well paid. As an expert he should be consulted on all matters relating to his department, and the Health Inspector should be under his supervision. Both Officers should be provided with copies of the Provincial Health Acts, and of the Municipal By-laws relating in any way to the important subject of health. Moreover, the Health Officer should have the strongest support from the Council in his efforts to locate and remove the causes of disease.

The people, and especially young people, are the most valuable asset of the State, and the Municipality owes them a duty, and that duty is to surround them with such conditions as will give them the fullest opportunity of developing their bodies and their minds. The young people in the home have a right to be protected from infection, from a consumptive inmate; children have a right to be vaccinated; wells should be inspected even enough the water is cold and clear; meat should be

examined, even though it appears to be wholesome. The dead horse by the road-side is not so dangerous as the dead gopher in the well, or the foul air in the school-room, or the poisonous filth in the milk.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of safety;" but who is to be vigilant if the Health Officer is asleep? In many places the farmers now recognize that it would have been money well spent to have had the noxious weeds destroyed before they over-ran the farms. In the same way the time is coming when the tax-payers will recognize the necessity of having the very best By-laws relating to health, and the very best paid Officials of the Municipality to see that the provisions are carried out. We give here a form of By-law relating to health and Health Officers generally.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
..... to Define the Duties of Health Officers
and Health Inspectors, and to Regulate
the Health and Cleanliness of the Rural
Municipality of

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of enact as follows:—

1. That it shall be lawful for the Reeve and
Council of the Rural Municipality of
to appoint one or more Medical Practitioners as
Health Officers of the Municipality of
and also to appoint Health Inspectors to assist such
Health Officers.

2. That the duties of the Health Officers shall
be as follows:—

(a) To enforce or to cause to be enforced the
provisions of the Public Health Act and amendments
thereto in so far as same may apply to said Rural
Municipality of

(b) To enforce or cause to be enforced all
regulations now made or which may hereafter be
made by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council respect-
ing compulsory vaccination and for the prevention
of contagious and infectious diseases and tuberculosis
in so far as same may be applicable to the said Rural
Municipality of

(c) To enforce or cause to be enforced all
By-laws of the Rural Municipality of
relating to Public Health.

(d) To examine into or cause to be examined
into all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of
sickness within the Rural Municipality of
....., or outside the area of said Municipality
from or through which food is brought for sale
within the said Rural Municipality of
....., and under the direction of the Council to
cause the same to be removed, prevented or destroyed.

(e) To examine or cause to be examined by
analyzation or otherwise the water of any well or
other source of supply for the said Rural Municipality
of and to forbid the use of
water from any well or other source that is found
to be unfit for use and to take such steps as may be

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necessary to purify the same, provided that no well or other source of supply shall be closed for more than Three (3) weeks unless sanctioned by a resolution of the Council of the Rural Municipality of

X (f) To keep a vigilant lookout over the scavenging system of the Rural Municipality of and see that the By-law governing the same is carried out both by the scavenger and the residents of the Rural Municipality of and to report to the Council any amendments or changes in said By-law that in their opinion would be in the interest of the Public Health.

(g) To visit or cause to be visited from time to time or when requested so to do by the Health Inspectors all bake-shops, butcher-shops, slaughter-houses and dairies from which food is supplied to the Municipality and to report to the Council the result of such visits.

(h) To advise the Health Inspectors when necessary respecting any diseased animal or any milk, meat, fish, poultry, fruit, vegetables or other animal product, or other article of food or drink and to assist them in determining if such articles are adulterated or otherwise unfit for food.

(i) To visit any person or family in the Rural Municipality of that is destitute and suffering from disease or illness of any kind and under the direction of the Council to take such measures for his or their relief as may seem requisite.

(j) To perform such other duties and lawful acts for the preservation of the Public Health as may be required by the Council of the Rural Municipality of

3. That the duties of the Health Inspectors shall be as follows:—

(a) To assist the Health Officers in the enforcement of the Public Health Act and amendments thereto, and in the enforcement of all regulations made by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, in so far as same may apply to the Public Health of the Rural Municipality of

(b) To keep a vigilant supervision over all streets, lanes, byways, lots or premises upon which any accumulation or deposit of anything which may endanger the Public Health or upon which any manure or other refuse or animal or vegetable matter or other filth may be found and at once to notify the parties who own or occupy such premises to cleanse the same, and to remove what is found thereon and

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if the same be not removed within twenty-four hours after such notification, to report such neglect or refusal to the Health Officers.

(c) To visit the premises of all bake-shops, butcher shops, slaughter houses and dairies from which food is supplied to the Rural Municipality of, at least once a week during the months from May to October inclusive, and at least once a month during the remainder of the year and from time to time report to the Health Officers the result of such visits.

(d) To inspect at intervals as directed by the Health Officers all premises within the Rural Municipality of, and report to the Health Officers any violation of this By-law or of any other By-law of the Rural Municipality of or ordinance or regulation for the preservation of the Public Health of the Rural Municipality of and to lay information for breach of same before a Justice or Justices of the Peace or other Officer having jurisdiction, when instructed so to do by a Health Officer or the Council of the Rural Municipality of

(e) To have charge of the nuisance grounds of the Rural Municipality of and to cause all carcasses of animals, rubbish, manure, refuse, offal and garbage delivered there to be disposed of in a satisfactory manner by the person delivering same, or by the scavenger of the said Municipality, or by some person engaged by the Council to perform such work, as the case may be.

(f) To investigate all complaints referred to them against the said Municipal Scavenger or Scavengers or other persons and report on same to the Health Officers or to the Council of the said Municipality, and where no Scavenger or Scavengers are appointed, to see that the By-law relating to Scavenging be strictly enforced.

4. That whenever there shall be any land within the limits of the said Municipality upon which is any stagnant or putrid matter offensive to health, it shall be the duty, as well of the occupant as of the owner of said land, to remove such stagnant or putrid matter without being notified so to do and every occupant, owner, or person having or assuming to have charge of said land who shall neglect to remove or abate such nuisance within two (2) days after becoming aware of the existence thereof, shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law and in the event

of the owner or occupant making default in removing or abating such nuisance, the same may be done by the Council of the said Municipality, and the cost thereof assessed and levied upon such land and collected with the taxes for the current year.

5. No pile or deposit of manure or garbage, nor accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance shall be made within the limits of the said Municipality, nor shall any person or corporation unload, discharge or put upon or along the line of any railroad, street, or highway, or public place within said Municipality, any manure, offal, garbage or other offensive or nauseous substance or substances, nor shall cars or flats loaded with or having in or upon them any such substance or substances be allowed to remain or stand on or along any railroad, street or highway, within the limits of the said Municipality within three hundred yards of any inhabited dwelling. All manure from stables, where not more than three horses, cows, or other animals are kept, shall between April and November of each year be removed at least every seventh day. Where over three and not more than five such animals are kept, manure shall be removed every fourth day between the said dates. Where over five and not more than eight such animals are kept, manure shall be removed every day between the said dates.

6. When any dumb animal shall die within the limits of the said Municipality of the owner or person in possession of it shall within twelve hours thereafter cause the carcass to be removed to the place provided by the Council of the said Municipality.

7. No person shall himself or by another throw, place, deposit or leave in any street, highway, lane, alley, public place, or square, any animal or vegetable substance, dead animal, fish, shells, shavings, dirt, rubbish, excrement, filth, manure, slops, unclean or nauseous water, hay, straw, paper, ashes, cinders, soot, offal, garbage, or any other article or substance whatever. In the case of any alley or lane where any substance above named shall exist or have been deposited, it shall be the duty of every owner or occupant or any lot or premises within twenty-four (24) hours after having been notified by the Health Officers or Health Inspectors of the said Municipality so to do, to remove from the half of such alley or lane adjoining such lot or premises all such substances.

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8. No owner or occupant of any lot or premises shall cause or permit any nuisance to be or to remain in or upon any lot or premises or between the same and the centre of the street adjoining.

9. If any person shall own, occupy or keep any lot or ground or other premises in such a bad and filthy condition as to be offensive to the neighborhood or to any person or family, such person shall be subject to the penalties provided for an infraction of this By-law and to like penalties for every day such nuisance shall continue after such notice from the Health Officer or Health Inspector to abate such nuisance.

10. The accumulation of manure, hay, straw, or other matter in all stock or cattle cars arriving at any railway station within the limits of the said Rural Municipality of shall be burned and it shall be the duty of the Agent at any such Railway Station to see that the provisions of this clause are complied with as soon as any such car is unloaded.

11. No butcher or any other person shall slaughter, bleed or dress any animal or fish or pluck or leave the feathers from any fowl, poultry or wild game of any description, or pluck or leave the hair or wool from any sheep or other skin, or expose any meat in a bleeding state, or the unclean entrails of any animals in any place in the said Municipality.

12. No butcher, huckster, grocer, trader, or other person shall expose or offer for sale in any place within the limits of the said Municipality any measly pork, or unsound, diseased, stale, rotten, fermented, nauseous or unwholesome meats, poultry, fish, vegetables or other articles of food or provisions or the flesh of any animals dying otherwise than by slaughter, or any bull beef or boar pork unless sold as such.

13. No person shall slaughter, sell, or offer for sale, or barter, or trade, meat of any calf less than four weeks old.

14. No butcher or other person shall have or deposit upon any sidewalk or pathway, any green hides or skins, or hides or skins in a bleeding state.

15. Every butcher shall keep his shop or stall in a clean and proper state, and shall not suffer any offal, hides, or tallow to remain on or near the premises after the hour of eight o'clock a.m. from the first day of April to the first day of November in each year.

16. No butcher, meat packer, livery-stable

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keeper or other person shall discharge out of or to permit to flow from his shop, stable or other place, any foul or nauseous liquors, slops or substances whatever, into any private ground, street, lane, or public ground within the said Rural Municipality of

17. No owner or occupant of any grocery, cellar, shop, factory, brewery, distillery, packing-house, stable or barn shall suffer the same to become foul, nauseous or offensive.

18. Any person or persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law, shall upon conviction before a Justice or Justices of the Peace or other Officer having jurisdiction, be liable to the penalties provided in the By-law providing for the enforcement of the By-laws of the Rural Municipality of

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled at the Village of this day of A. D19

..... Reeve.
SEAL. Sec--Treas.

PURE FOOD—DAIRIES AND MILK

The By-Laws given here are related in a manner to the general subject of Health. The Pure Food By-Law is not likely to demand much attention in Rural Municipalities, except in so far as it refers to the sale of diseased meat. Complaints are current that meat is frequently placed on sale that would be condemned if inspected by the Health Officer. Persons obtaining bad or suspected meat should report the matter to the Health Officer or Health Inspector, and the Health Inspector should pay frequent visits during the summer and fall to the slaughter houses and meat shops in the municipality.

To some the provisions relating to milk and milk vendors may seem too stringent. They will say that it is nonsense to attempt to enforce such strict regulations throughout the country districts and small villages. While the pure air and mode of life in the country may repel the attack of otherwise dangerous microbes, still it is no reason for neglecting to take the precautions to ensure a pure milk supply. A great deal has to be done along the line of education. The injurious effects caused by impure milk do not appear plainly, and many people do not think it necessary to exercise the scrupulous care in regard to milk that scientists, medical men and good health demand. The Health Officer can do a great deal towards bringing about a better condition by pointing out the dangers that may lurk in milk and by firmly insisting that the lives of the people in the community shall not be endangered by foul milk whether the same be caused by diseased cows, filthy stables, bad water, or careless handling. Readers of these articles will conclude that the Municipal Health Officer will have no snap if he attends to all the matters committed to his care. That is true, but the health of the Municipality, the lives of the people are in his hands and he must be held accountable if he fail to protect his charges. It is a great responsibility to assume the care of the health of a whole municipality, and no one should accept the office unless he is prepared to fulfil the duties at the sacrifice of his time and talent and oft-times of his reputation, for as a rule health reforms are disliked by the very classes they benefit, and the reformer suffers when he attempts to improve on existing conditions.

BY-LAW NO.—

A By-law of the Rural Municipality of
Relating to Pure Food

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality of enact as follows:—

1. That no person or persons within the Rural Municipality of shall fraudulently adulterate any article or substance intended for food with anything injurious to health and any article or substance so found by a convicting Officer having jurisdiction, shall be forfeited and destroyed under the direction of said Officer.

2. That no Butcher, Grocer, Trader or other person shall expose or offer for sale at any place within the limits of the Rural Municipality of as food any tainted, diseased, damaged, or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit or other articles of food or provisions or the flesh of any animal dying otherwise than by slaughter and the Health Officer, or Health Inspector of the Municipality may seize any such tainted, diseased, damaged, or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit or other articles of food or provisions and may destroy same on the order of any Justice of the Peace or other Officer having jurisdiction.

3. Every Butcher, Grocer and other dealer and their agents shall allow the Health Officer or Health Inspector for the Municipality to freely and fully inspect their cattle, meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, or other articles of food or provisions held, offered, or intended for sale and will be expected to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such officers as to the condition thereof, the places where such articles may be and the source from which they were obtained, and any person who refuses to answer such questions shall be guilty of an infraction of this By-Law.

4. Any person or persons found guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this By-law shall upon conviction by a Justice of the Peace or other Officer having jurisdiction be subject to the penalties imposed by the By-law of the Rural Municipality of for the enforcement of the Municipal By-laws.

Manitoba Municipal By Laws

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled
at thisday of
.....A.D. 191.....

.....
Reeve.

SEAL.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
..... for the Licensing, Inspecting and
Regulating of Dairies and Vendors of Milk

The Council of the Rural Municipality of
..... enacts as follows:—

1. That every person , firm or corporation who sells or proposes to sell milk for use in the Municipality shall first obtain a Milk Vendor's license and without such license no person shall sell any Milk within the limits of the Municipality of

2. That every person desiring a license as a Vendor of Milk shall make application therefor in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality, which application shall state:—

(1) Applicants full name and place of residence.

(2) The number of cows the milk of which he intends to sell.

(3) The place where said cows are to be kept, and such application shall be accompanied by a license fee of

3. That as soon as possible after such application has been filed an inspection of the premises, whether within the limits of said Municipality or not, shall be made by the Health Officer or Health Inspector of the Municipality, who shall examine the stable, milk-house, milk utensils delivery wagons, and water supply and report whether in his opinion license should issue or not after which the application shall be disposed of by resolution of the Council.

4. That no person shall obtain a license as Vendor for the sale of Milk from any cow or cows or having a license shall sell or continue to sell or deliver any milk from any cow or cows kept by any person whether the licensee himself or not either in or outside of the Municipality of whose cow or cows, the stable, milk house, premises and utensils do not comply with the following conditions.:—

(a) If, in the case of any cow or cows or other cattle, whether that or those giving the milk being sold or intended to be sold under the license issued or to be issued, or any cow or cattle with which such

cow or cows is or are kept in close communication on the tuberculine test being employed the reaction in point of increase in temperature equals two degrees Fahrenheit, the cow or other animal so tested and so reacting shall be deemed to be suffering from tuberculosis unless there are other circumstances not inconsistent with the good health of such animal which in the opinion of the Health Inspector fully explains such increase of temperature. If disease is present the following regulations shall apply:— If any cow or cows in respect of the sale of whose milk a license is applied for be diseased or any other cattle stabled or kept in close communication with it or them be found diseased with tuberculosis or any other contagious disease or diseases, then such diseased animal or animals shall be immediately separated and kept apart from the others until it is found upon inspection that such animal or animals has or have recovered. And in such cases the Health Inspector shall make further inspections of the animals at first appearing well to find if they or any of them have developed such disease.

(b) All cows giving milk for sale by such Vendor (licensed or for whom application is made) shall be clean and free from filth in regard to the udder.

(c) The stable or stables in which any such cow is kept or housed or in which it is milked, shall be kept clean, light and well ventilated.

(d) Such stables shall be lighted by a window or windows of not less than eighteen (18) inches square or two and one quarter square feet for each four cows or any number of cows less than four, if less than that number be kept.

(e) There shall be in each stable not less than two hundred cubic feet of air space for each cow, and the ceiling, roof or floor above the stable shall be at least seven (7) feet in height, that is, above the stable floor.

(f) Each such stable shall have a ventilator constructed through the roof of a sectional area throughout, of at least one square foot for each ten cows kept in the stable, with a similar proportion of sectional area in such ventilator for a greater or lesser number of cows.

(g) The stable floor shall be at least eight (8) inches above the surface of the ground.

(h) Such stables shall be whitewashed with a lime wash each six months, and shall have been so

whitewashed not more than two months prior to the granting of a license hereunder.

(j) Drainage must be provided for every every such stable so that no accumulation of water or liquid can take place within or underneath or within ten (10) feet of the stable.

(k) Each dairy or stable shall be provided with adequate supply of pure water.

(l) The house or room in which milk is kept shall be at least ten feet from the stable or that part of any building in which any animals are kept and in case the milk house and stable are connected or under one roof then they shall be separated by a room with air-tight partitions and having two doors at least ten feet apart, one entering to the milk house, the other to the stable, and such intermediate room to be well ventilated, so that the air from the stable may not flow to or enter the milk house. No milk house shall be allowed within twenty feet of any water closet or manure heap. Such milk house shall at all times be kept clean.

(m) All pails, pans, cans and other utensils used for containing or handling such milk, shall be thoroughly washed and fully cleaned immediately after same have been used. And no such utensils shall be used or kept or placed in any sleeping apartment or living room of any house. All cans and utensils used in delivering milk to customers shall within one hour after the return of the same to the dairy or milk house or premises of such Vendor be so washed and cleaned as aforesaid.

(n) All milk shall immediately after milking be removed to the milk house, there properly strained and placed in open vessels the temperature to be kept not higher than sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

(o) All vehicles used in the delivery or carriage of milk shall be kept clean and shall not be used at any time for transporting any swill, garbage or other offensive material. In no case shall any can or other utensil for containing or handling such milk be washed in water in any trough or other receptacle from which any animals are allowed to drink.

(p) No milk shall be sold from any cow within thirty days prior to nor within five (5) days after calving.

(q) All manure must be removed at least twice daily, once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon after four o'clock.

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5. That it shall be lawful for the Health Inspector or Health Officer or any other person specially appointed by resolution of the Municipal Council to enter in and upon all such cow-stables, dairies and other buildings, barns or dairy yards or other places used by such Vendor of milk or from which he obtains same and examine and inspect the said premises, the cattle therein or thereon using for such inspection the tuberculine test or such other test as may be deemed necessary or expedient by the Officer examining and he shall also have the right to inspect the stables and premises and all appliances and milk vessels used therein for containing milk.

6. That it shall not be lawful for any Vendor of milk, doing business in the said Municipality or occupying a milk shop in said City, to allow any person suffering from infectious or contagious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows or to handle vessels for containing milk for sale or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade of Vendor of milk, so far as regards the production, distribution or storage of milk; or if himself so suffering or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows or handle vessels containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part in the conduct of his trade so far as regards the production, distribution or storage of milk, until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk, or of its contamination has ceased and a certificate to that effect obtained from the Health Officer.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of a Vendor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk store or milk shop, to use the milk shop or milk store in his occupation or permit the same to be used as a sleeping apartment or for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk store or milk shop and of the milk vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

8. That it shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of a vendor of milk to keep any swine or poultry in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

9. That if at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, notice shall at once be given to the Health

Officer, and the milk of a diseased cow therein shall not be mixed with other milk, and shall not under any circumstance be used or sold for human food, and shall also not be sold as food for swine or other animals unless and until it has been boiled for at least thirty minutes.

10 Any Milk Vendor or person delivering milk to customers in the Municipality shall upon request by the Health Officer or Health Inspector permit a sample or samples of milk being so delivered or intended to be delivered to be taken for examination upon payment or tender of the value of such sample or samples.

11. Such Vendor or person delivering milk may at the time of the taking of such sample or samples, as provided in the last preceding section hereof, require the person taking the same to seal up and deliver to him in a similar sample or samples taken from the same vessel, or vessels, and upon request therefor the same shall be so sealed up and delivered to him.

12. If such person, the Vendor of Milk or the cow-keeper from whom such Vendor obtains his milk for sale, as aforesaid, does not comply with the provisions of this By-law then in addition to any other penalties provided said Vendor shall be liable to have his license for the sale of milk in the Municipality of cancelled by the Municipal Council after opportunity to be heard has been given to such Vendor.

13. The Health Officer or Health Inspector may at any time inspect any cows or cattle in the Municipality of whether the owner or person in charge of same, is or is not selling or intending to sell meat, milk, or other food products of the said cows or cattle. Such inspection may be made by the use of the tuberculine test or such other test as the Health Officer may deem necessary or expedient. If any such cow or cattle upon such inspection be found to be suffering from tuberculosis or any other contagious disease the owner or person having the care of such cow or other cattle shall isolate the same and it shall be unlawful for the owner or person having the care of any cow found to be so diseased to permit the milk thereof to be used for food.

14. Any person or persons found guilty of a breach of this By-Law shall in addition to the penalties specifically prescribed herein, be liable to the

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penalties imposed by the By-law providing for the enforcement of the By-laws of the Municipality of

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled at..... this day of A. D. 19.....

.....
Reeve.

SEAL.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law to Provide for the Weight
and Sale of Bread.

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of.....enact as follows:—

1. All bakers of the Municipality of.....
..... shall manufacture and have at all times
for sale a loaf weighing pounds avoirdupois
to be known as the “Standard Loaf” which said loaf
shall be sold at a rate per pound avoirdupois.

2. Nothing in the last preceding section shall
be construed or extended to prevent bakers or other
persons from selling biscuits, buns, rolls, crackers,
muffins or any other fancy cakes or bread of whatever
shape, form or fashion commonly made in the trade.

3. Every vendor of bread shall keep scales and
weights suitable for the weighing of bread in a con-
spicuous place in his shop and every vendor shall
weigh the bread offered for sale if requested.

4. No person shall use any deleterious material
in making any bread for sale, and any person selling
or offering for sale any bread containing any deleterious
materials shall be guilty of an infraction of this by-law,
and such bread shall be seized and forfeited.

5. It shall be lawful for the health officer, the
health inspector, or any other person whom the
council may from time to time by resolution appoint,
at all reasonable hours to enter into, inspect and ex-
amine every bakery and baker’s shop and other build-
ings or premises in the rural municipality of.....
where any bread is or shall be baked, stored or de-
posited or offered for sale, and to inspect and examine
all flour and materials therein intended to be used in
the making of bread for sale and also to examine all
bread found therein, and to weigh the same and
carry away any bread found under weight or any
bread made contrary to the provisions of this by-law,
and to prosecute all breaches of this by-law and on
conviction the offender shall be subject to the penalties
prescribed by the by-law providing for the enforce-
ment of the municipal by-laws and all such bread as
shall be found deficient in weight or made contrary
to the provisions of this by-law shall be seized and
forfeited to the use of the municipality, in such manner
as may be directed by the reeve, police magistrate or

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other justice or justices of the peace convicting.

6. The inspection and weighing provided for in the fifth section of this by-law shall be found from time to time as the said officers shall see fit or as the council shall direct and upon any such weighing the following allowance shall be made, that is to say, for bread made twelve hours and under twenty-four hours previously, ounce light weight to be allowed for such loaf of pounds weight, and ounces for each of such loaf of pound weight, for any period over twenty-four hours double. the allowance in each case respectively shall be made.

7. Any person or persons found guilty of an infraction of this by-law shall be subject to the penalties imposed by the by-law of the rural municipality of providing for the enforcement of by-laws.

DONE AND PASSED in council assembled at this day of A D. 191

SEAL.

Reeve.

Clerk

BY-LAW NO.—

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of.....
..... to Provide for the Location,
Inspecting and Regulating of Slaughter
Houses from which Food is brought for
Sale within the Limits of the said
Municipality.

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of..... enact as follows:—

1. That from and after the passing hereof no person or persons shall build or erect any slaughter house or building for the purpose of killing animals commonly used for food within the limits of the Rural Municipality of..... without the consent of the council by resolution first had and obtained.

2. That no person or persons shall maintain or continue to use any slaughter house or building or yard or premises at present erected, built, or kept for the purpose within the municipality after receipt of notice that same has been condemned by resolution of the council.

3. That all butchers selling meats within the limits of the Rural Municipality of..... shall disclose to the health officer or health inspector the place or places where the slaughter of their meat is carried on and where it is outside of the limits of the Rural Municipality of..... such slaughter house shall be open to inspection by the health officer or health inspector of said municipality of..... In case of refusal to disclose such place or to permit such inspection such butcher shall be liable to the penalties provided for infraction of this By-law should the sale of meat be continued by them in the municipality after notice to discontinue has been given by the health officer or health inspector.

4. That every slaughter house or building so used from which food is brought for sale within the municipality of..... shall be lime whitewashed on the inside, at least once a month between the first day of April and the first day of November in each year and lime shall be freely used for the purpose of disinfection and the whole of said

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premises shall be kept perfectly clean and free from any offensive smell or nuisance of any kind.

5. All conveyances for the conveying of meat from the slaughter house to the butcher shop or from place to place shall be kept clean and sanitary and the meat shall be carefully wrapped in clean cloth so as to exclude dirt, dust and disease germs.

6. Every person shall keep and maintain his butcher shop clean, tidy and well ventilated and the cold storage chamber shall be kept fresh and pure, He shall not bring in or keep in his shop any hides, cuttings or stale meat to render the place unwholesome. He shall provide his shop with screen windows and doors for hot weather and shall exercise every care to keep the place free from flies.

7. Any person found guilty of an infraction of this By-Law shall upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace or other Officer having jurisdiction be liable to the penalties imposed by the By-Law providing for the enforcement of the By-laws of the Municipality of

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled
at this day of
..... A. D. 191....

.....
Reeve.

SEAL

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
to Provide for the Protection of Wells and
Purity of Water Supply

— — — — —
The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of enact as follows:—

1. No person shall wilfully or maliciously defile, corrupt or make impure any Well, Creek, Spring, Tank, Waterhole, Reservoir, Pond or other source from which water is taken for use in the Municipality.

2. No person shall take, draw, cart, carry or convey into or offer for sale for domestic use within the Rural Municipality of water from any waterhole or opening in the ice, used as a watering place for cattle, horses or other animals and which by reason of such use or from any other cause has become foul or impure.

3. That the occupant or in the event of there being no occupant the owner of any land within the limits of the Municipality shall forthwith cause any well or wells on said land that are open or insufficiently guarded to be properly enclosed or covered up, and in case of non-resident lands or where the owner or occupant makes default the work may be done by the Municipality and the costs thereof shall be assessed against the land and collected with the first taxes levied thereafter.

4. That it shall be the duty of the Health Inspector to examine any tank wells in the Municipality used for fire protection purposes, and to report to the Council if he finds them or any of them likely to become a menace to the health of the community.

Any person found guilty of an infraction of this By-Law shall upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace or other Officer having jurisdiction be liable to the penalties imposed by the By-Law providing for the enforcement of the By-Laws of the Municipality of

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled
at this day of
..... A. D. 19.....

.....
Reeve.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

SEAL

GUNPOWDER—COAL OIL—GASOLINE.

The By-Law governing the storage of gunpowder coal oil, gasöling and other explosive or highly inflammable substance in unincorporated Villages within Rural Municipalities requires careful consideration by the council.—The storage of a large quantity of such material in or near houses or shops is exceedingly dangerous, while the common use of coal oil and gasoline especially calls for a large supply convenient for use and selling purposes.—

The best solution of the problem appears to be to have the bulk stored in a place at least several hundred feet from any other building, and to allow the merchant to keep a small quantity only in his store. Just here the question of grade comes in. If every dealer is allowed to keep say, a barrel of each grade of coal oil and gasoline, he will have enough to wreck the village in case of an explosion, while if he is kept down to a few gallons of each he will complain of the inconvenience. It is for the council to decide how far dealers and users should be inconvenienced in order to protect the life and property of the citizens generally.

BY-LAW NO.—

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of.....
.....to Regulate the Storage of Rock
Oil, Coal Oil, Petroleum, Gasoline and other
Similar Combustible or Dangerous Materials
within the Limits of the Rural Municipality
of and to Regulate the
Storage of Gunpowder, Dynamite, Guncotton,
Nitro Glycerine and their Derivatives or Com-
pounds within the Limits of Certain Defined
Portions of the Said Rural Municipality
of

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of enact as follows:—

1. No person shall have or keep within that
portion of the Rural Municipality of
known as the Village of and
being part of Section Township
..... and Range West of the
Principal Meridian in the Province of Manitoba, nor
within the limits of that portion of the said Muni-
cipality known as the Village of
and being part of Section Township
..... and Range West of the
Principal Meridian in the said Province, nor within
the limits of that portion of the said Municipality
known as the Village of and
being part of Section Township
..... and Range West of the Prin-
cipal Meridian in the said Province, any quantity of
gunpowder, guncotton, dynamite, nitro glycerine or
their derivatives or compounds exceeding
pounds in weight in any one place, house, shop or
building.

2. No person shall have or keep any larger
quantity than (barrels or gallons) each
of rock oil, coal oil, petroleum, water oil, crude oil,
burning fluid, naphtha, benzole, benzine, shellac,
gasoline, carbide, calcium and turpentine or other
similar combustible or dangerous materials at any
one time in any one place within three hundred feet
of any other building within the limits of the Rural
Municipality of

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

3. No person shall set on fire or burn in the open air within the limits of the said Villages of..... and as set out in section 1 herein any wood, trees, brush, straw, shavings or rubbish without some competent person or persons being in charge of the fire to prevent it spreading or doing damage.

4. No person shall raise or kindle a fire or furnish materials for a fire to be kindled within a street, alley, or vacant place within the limits of the said Village of and as set out in section 1 herein.

Provided always that this section shall not apply to fires made by tinsmiths, plumbers and other mechanics in pursuance of their business which requires the use of fire for boiling tar, pitch or oil to be used in the construction or repair of buildings but all such fires shall be made in some crate or vessel so that same shall not emit sparks or otherwise endanger property.

5. No person or persons shall make of light any fires or bon-fires in any street, square, park or public place or shall fire any gun, fowling-piece or firearm or shall set fire to any fireworks within the limits of the said Villages of..... and as set out in section 1, herein, without permission of the council of the said municipality first had and obtained.

6. No person or persons shall light, set off, or throw any cracker, squib, serpent or any noisy or offensive substance or fire works in any place within the limits of the rural municipality of where or near to where there is any crowd or assembly of persons or where there are animals liable to be frightened thereby.

7. No person or persons shall burn or place in any stove, grate or furnace or light or kindle fires with in any dwelling house, shop, or other building within the limits of the Rural Municipality of....., refined petroleum oil, kerosene, gasoline, benzine, naphtha, or any other highly explosive or inflammable substance.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of gas burners or of stove specially constructed for consuming oil.

Any person found guilty of a breach of the conditions of this by-law shall upon conviction before a justice of the peace or other officer having jurisdiction, be liable to the penalties imposed by the by-law

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

providing for the enforcement of the by-laws of the Rural Municipality of.....

DONE AND PASSED in council assembled at the village of.....this.....
.....day ofA. D. 19.....

Reeve.

SEAL.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO.—

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of.....
to Provide for the Clearing of Snow and Ice from
Roofs and Sidewalks.

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of.....enact as follows:—

1. That every occupant, and, in case there be no occupant, then the owner of every house, shop, building, lot or parcel of land and every person having charge or care of any church or other public building projecting or abutting on any street of high-way within the limits of the Rural Municipality of..... where the sidewalks are planked or paved, shall within the first twenty-four hours after every fall or snow or hail or rain which shall freeze on the side-walks, or after a fall of snow from off any building, cause the snow to be removed entirely off the side-walk opposite each house, shop, building, church or parcel of land respectively.

2. Every occupant and in case there be no occupant, the owner of every house, shop or building and other person having the charge or care of any church or public building abutting on or erected withinfeet of any public street, highway, thoroughfare, sidewalk or pavement within the Rural Municipality of..... shall whenever snow or ice shall accumulate on the roof or eaves of such house, or other building as aforesaid to an extent that shall be dangerous to persons passing cause the same to be forthwith removed therefrom and every person while removing the same shall take due and proper care and precaution for the warning and safety of persons passing.

3. That no person shall cause any injury to any sidewalk or pavement in said municipality by striking, picking or cutting the same with any shovel, pick, crow-bar, axe or other metal instrument whatever while such person is engaged in removing snow or ice from such sidewalk or pavement.

4. That where non-residents and other persons neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this by-law, it shall be lawful for the council of the municipality to have the work done under the supervision of a municipal constable or otherwise at the expense of the owner or occupant

Manitoba Municipal By Laws

who is in default and in case of non-payment, such expenses shall be charged as a special assessment against such premises to be recovered in like manner as other municipal rates.

5. That any person found guilty of a breach of this by-law shall upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace or other officer having jurisdiction be liable to the penalties imposed by the by-law providing for the enforcement of the by-laws of the municipality.

DONE AND PASSED in council assembled at
..... thisday
of.....A. D. 191.....

.....
Reeve

SEAL.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO. *

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
..... to Regulate and Govern Foreign
Nurserymen and Their Agents.

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of.....enact as follows:—

1. That there shall be taken out by every
person selling or offering for sale within the limits of
the Rural Municipality of.
trees, shrubs, plants, and nursery stock grown and
propagated outside of Manitoba, a license for which
the person obtaining same shall pay to the treasurer
of the said municipality the sum of twenty dollars
(\$20.00).

2. That no person shall sell, or offer for sale
within the limits of said municipality, trees, shrubs,
plants or nursery stock grown and propagated outside
of Manitoba without first having obtained a license
and paid the necessary fee therefor.

3. That a license granted under the provisions
of this By-Law, unless expressly granted for a shorter
period, shall be for the year current at the issuing
thereof, and shall expire on the thirty-first day of
December succeeding the date of same.

4. Any person or persons found guilty of an
infraction of the provisions of this by-law, shall be
subject to the penalties contained in the By-Law
providing for the enforcement of the By-Laws of the
said municipality.

DONE AND PASSED in council assembled at
..... thisday of
..... A. D. 191.....

.....
Reeve

SEAL.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
..... Fixing Rates of Taxation for the
Year.....

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
ofenact as follows:—

That the rate of taxation to be levied on the
municipality offor the year
..... be as follows:—

1. That a rate of.....mills on the
dollar be levied for a general municipal tax.

2. That a rate of.....mills on the
dollar be levied for a general school tax.

3. That a rate of.....mills on the
dollar be levied for the municipal commission tax.

4. That a rate of.....mills on the
dollar be levied for the.....mill
debentures.

5. That a rate of.....mills on the
dollar be levied for seed grain debentures.

6. That a rate be levied sufficient for the special
school tax to cover the requirements for the year of
all the schools in the municipality as asked for by the
several school districts and the school inspectors,
which said rate for each district shall be as per schedule
attached hereto marked A".

DONE AND PASSED in council assembled
at.....this.....day of
.....A. D. 191.....

.....
Reeve

SEAL.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

LICENSES—TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS

Rural Municipalities have the power to pass By-Laws governing certain trades and occupation. and for securing revenue by the issue of licenses. These By-laws may be made a source of protection to local business men, as well as a safeguard against the flooding of the Municipality with a lot of useless truck by smart agents. All provisions of such By-laws should come clearly within the powers given the council by the Municipal Act. No license fee should be so high as to be prohibitive as in that event the By-law can easily be set aside. We give in this issue forms of some of the most important license By-laws.

BY-LAW NO.—

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
to License, Regulate and Govern Auctioneers,
Commercial Travellers, Transient Traders,
and Hawkers and Peddlers

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality of enact as follows:—

1. No person shall within the limits of the Rural Municipality of exercise the business or calling of Auctioneer or sell or put up for sale or offer for sale any goods, wares, merchandise or effects by auction without first having obtained a license and paid the necessary fee therefor which said fee shall be that mentioned in clause 15 of this By-law.

2. No Auctioneer shall sell at auction or in any other manner goods or merchandise for any Transient Trader unless such Transient Trader has obtained a license under the provisions of this By-law.

3. No person shall within the limits of the Rural Municipality of sell any goods, merchandise or other effects whatever or offer for sale by sample, cards or specimens or otherwise for or on account of any retail merchant, retail manager or other person selling direct to the consumer not having his principal place of business in the said Municipality, nor shall any person whether acting for himself, or as agent for any other person or corporation take orders for any goods or for any finished article whatsoever which are or is to be manufactured, made or completed in some place outside the Municipality by any retail merchant, manufacturer or other person or corporation not having his or its principal place of business in the Municipality, without first having obtained a license and paid the necessary fee therefor which said fee shall be that mentioned therefor in Clause 15 of this By-law.

4. No person shall within the limits of the Municipality of sell or offer to sell goods or merchandise of any description by auction conducted by himself or by a licensed Auctioneer or otherwise, from out of railway cars or while in railway cars without first having obtained a

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

license and paid the necessary fee therefor which said fee shall be that mentioned therefor in Clause 15 of this By-law.

5. No person who occupies premises for temporary purposes and no other Transient Trader whether occupying premises or not shall within the limits of the Rural Municipality of sell or offer for sale goods or merchandise of any description by auction or otherwise and whether conducted by himself or by a licensed Auctioneer or otherwise, without first having obtained a license and paid the necessary fee therefor, which said fee shall be that mentioned therefor in Clause 15 of this By-law.

The expression "Transient Trader" in this Clause shall extend to and include any person in the Municipality carrying on any kind of business in this Clause referred to who is not residing in such Municipality, and the time of commencement by him or her of such business therein.

6. No Transient Trader within the meaning of the preceding Clause of this By-law within the limits of the Rural Municipality of shall sell, trade or barter or offer for sale, trade or barter any horses brought into the Municipality for such purpose without first having paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality a tax of \$ per head on all horses so brought in.

7. No Hawkers or Petty Chapman or other person carrying on petty trades or going from place to place or to other men's houses on foot or with any animal bearing or drawing any goods, wares or merchandise for sale, shall sell or offer for sale any such goods, wares or merchandise within the limits of the Rural Municipality of without first having obtained a license and paid the necessary fee therefor which said fee shall be that mentioned therefor in Clause 15 of this By-law.

Provided always that no license shall be required for hawking, peddling or selling from any vehicle or other conveyance any goods, wares, or merchandise to any retail dealer, or for hawking or peddling any goods, wares or merchandise the growth, produce or manufacture of the Province of Manitoba not being liquors within the meaning of "The Liquor License Act" if the same are being hawked or peddled by the manufacturer or producer of such goods, wares or merchandise or by his bona fide servants or employees having written authority on that behalf.

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

8. All fees for a license to be issued under this By-law shall be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality for the use thereof and the said Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a record of all licenses issued, with particulars, and shall report all receipts.

9. All licenses granted under the provisions of this By-law shall be for the year current at the time of the issuing thereof and shall expire on the 31st. day of December next succeeding the date of same and for any license issued between the 1st. day of January and the 1st. day of July following, the amount to be paid therefor shall be equal to the charge for a full year, and for any license issued subsequent to the 1st. day of July in any year, the amount to be paid shall be equal to two-thirds of the amount for a whole year.

10. Every person licensed under this By-law shall produce or exhibit his license when required so to do by any Municipal Constable or Provincial Constable or License Inspector or other person duly authorized to demand its production, and any person refusing to produce and exhibit such license shall be guilty of a breach of this By-law.

11. A license issued under this By-law may be in form "A" of this By-law and shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality and shall have the seal of the Municipality affixed thereto and the said license shall be subject to all By-laws, rules and regulations which are now or hereafter may be in force in said Municipality respecting the same or the trade, business or calling licensed thereby and any application for a license may be in form "B" of this By-law and all applications for a license shall be made to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality and shall be accompanied by the proper fee therefor.

12. Any person found guilty of a breach of this By-law shall upon conviction by a Justice of the Peace or other officer having jurisdiction, be liable to the penalties imposed by the By-law providing for the enforcement of the By-laws of the Rural Municipality of

13.

Form "A".

FORM OF LICENSE

Rural Municipality of

License No.....

This is to certify that of
.....in the Province of Manitoba

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

has this day paid me the sum of \$..... for a license
..... and that
hereby licensed within the
limits of the Rural Municipality of
until the 31st. day of December 191....., unless this
license be sooner suspended or forfeited and this
license is issued to the said
and is accepted and held by
subject to any and all By-laws, rules and regulations
that are now or hereafter may be in force in said
Municipality respecting the same or the trade,
business or calling hereby licensed to be carried on.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Rural
Municipality of this
.....day of A. D. 191.. ...

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

14.

Form "B".

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE

To the Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality of

I, the undersigned (name in full) of
..... in the Province of Manitoba, hereby
apply for a license and I herewith
deposit the sum of \$..... with the Secretary-
Treasurer of the said Municipality, being the fee
payable for such license, and I agree to accept and
hold such license subject to any and all By-laws, rules
and regulations that are now or hereafter may be put
in force in the said Municipality respecting the same
or the trade, business or calling thereby licensed to
be carried on.

15. The fee to be paid by any person or persons
or Company for a license for any of the following
occupations, businesses, trades, callings, purposes or
objects shall be that set forth in the following Schedule
respectively.

Schedule

(1) For a license as an Auctioneer under
Clause 1 of this By-law \$

(2) For a license as a Commercial Traveller
under Clause 3 of this By-law, \$.....

(3) For a license as a Transient Trader under
Clauses 5 and 6 of this By-law, \$.....

(4) For a license as a Hawker, Petty Chapman
or other person mentioned in Clause 7 of this By-law

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

travelling on foot \$. and for every horse or other animal used by such Hawker, Petty Chapman or other person an additional sum of \$.

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled at the Village of this
. day of A.D. 191

Reeve.

SEAL

.
Secretary-Treasurer

BY-LAW NO.—

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
to License, Regulate and Govern all Persons
Having Billiard, Pool or Bagatelle Tables
or Bowling Alleys

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of enact as follows:—

1. That no person or persons shall within the
limits of the Rural Municipality of.....for hire
or gain, directly or indirectly, keep or have in his or
her or their possession or on his or her or their premises
any Billiard, Pool or Bagatelle Tables or Bowling
Alley in a house or place of public entertainment
or resort, without first having obtained a license and
paid the necessary fee therefor.

2. Any person desiring a license for any Billiard,
Pool or Bagatelle Table or Bowling Alley, shall make
written application to the Municipal Council for same
and said application shall state the name of the
applicant, his address, the proposed location of the
premises to be used, the number of Tables or Alleys
license is required for, and shall be accompanied by
the fee for license which shall be as follows:— \$.
..... for the first Table and \$.
..... for each additional table, \$.
..... for the first Bowling Alley and \$.
..... for each additional Bowling Alley. The Council may
if satisfied that the premises are suitable and the
applicant a fit and proper person to receive a license
for such purpose, such fitness to be ascertained by
enquiry and investigation made by the members of
the Council or on the report of any officer of the
Council authorized to make such enquiry and investi-
gation, order such license to issue subject to the
following conditions which shall be embodied in the
license itself.

(1) That no one under the age of
.....years shall be allowed to loiter about the
premises.

(2) That the premises shall be closed at and
no playing allowed after 11 o'clock p.m. on Saturday
nights.

(3) That no betting or gambling of any kind
shall be allowed on the premises where such licensed
Tables or Bowling Alleys are situated.

(4) That the said Council on being satisfied of

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

the breach of any of the said conditions may cancel said license and the Licensee shall not be entitled to any refund for the unexpired term of said license

(5) That all licenses granted under the provisions of this By-law shall be for the year current at the time of the issuing thereof and shall expire on the 31st. day of December next succeeding the date of same, and for any license issued between the 1st. day of January and the 1st. day of July following, the amount to be paid therefor shall be equal to the charge for a full year and for any license issued subsequent to the 1st. day of July the amount to be paid shall be equal to two-thirds of the whole amount for one year.

(6) Any person found guilty of a breach of this By-law shall upon conviction by a Justice of the Peace or other officer having jurisdiction, be liable to the penalties imposed by the By-law providing for the enforcement of the By-laws of the Rural Municipality of

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled at the Village of this day of A.D.*191....

.....
Reeve.

SEAL

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO.—

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
to License and Regulate the Owners and
Keepers of Stores, Hotels, Boarding Houses
Shops and Other Places where Cigarettes
are Sold by Retail.

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of enact as follows:—

1. There shall be taken out by every owner
and keeper of any Store, Hotel, Boarding House,
Shop or other place where Cigarettes are sold within
the Rural Municipality of, a
license for which the person or persons obtaining the
same shall pay to the Treasurer of the said Muni-
cipality, the sum or license fee of Fifteen Dollars
(\$15.00).

2. That no person shall sell Cigarettes within
the limits of the Rural Municipality of
..... without first having obtained a license and
paid the necessary fee therefor.

3. That no person within the limits of the Rural
Municipality of shall sell
Cigarettes, Cigars or Tobacco to children under the
age of fourteen years except on a written order of
the parent, guardian or employer of the child.

4. That all licenses granted under the provisions
of this By-law unless they are expressed to be granted
for a shorter period, shall be for the year current at
the issuing thereof and shall expire on the 31st. day
of December next succeeding the date of the same,
and for any license issued between the 1st. day of
January and the 1st. day of July following, the
amount to be paid therefor shall be equal to the
charge for the full year, and for any license issued
subsequent to the 1st. day of July, the amount to be
paid shall be equal to two-thirds of the full charge for
a year.

5. Any person found guilty of a breach of this
By-law shall upon conviction before a Justice of the
Peace or other officer having jurisdiction, be liable
to the penalties imposed by the By-law providing
for the enforcement of the By-laws of the Rural
Municipality of

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled
at the Village of this
day of A.D. 191....

SEAL

..... Reeve.
..... Sec-Treas.

BY-LAW NO.—

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
to Define a Lawful Fence.

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of enact as follows:—

1. That the following shall constitute a lawful
fence in the rural municipality of

Any substantial fence not less than
feet high, if it consists (a) of rails or boards not less
than four in number, the lower one not more than
eighteen inches from the ground and each panel not
exceeding twelve feet in length.

(b) Of upright posts, boards or palings not
more than six inches apart.

(c) Of barbed or smooth wires and a substantial
top rail, the wires to be not less than in
number and the lower one not more than
inches from the ground, posts to be not more than
..... rods apart.

(d) Of or more barbed wires
below one smooth wire the lower one to be not more
than inches from the ground, the posts
to be not more than rods apart.

(e) Of not less than barbed wires,
posts not more than feet apart, the
wires to be fastened to droppers not less than two
inches in width and one inch in thickness or willow
or other poles not less than one inch in diameter at
the smaller end or wire droppers the said droppers or
poles being placed at regular intervals of not more
than feet apart.

(f) Of woven wire secured to posts not more
than feet apart.

(g) Of patent or other fence if up to the standard
of sub-section E of this by-law.

DONE AND PASSED in council assembled
at this day of
..... A. D. 191.....

.....
Reeve

SEAL.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

Manitoba Municipal By-Laws

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of Relating to Morality.

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality ofenact as follows:—

1. No person shall within the limits of the Rural Municipality ofpost or put up any indecent placards, writings, or pictures or write any indecent or immoral words or make any indecent pictures or drawings on any public or private buildings, walls, fences, sidewalks or other places.

2. No person shall publish, expose or circulate offer for sale or distribute within the limits of the Rural Municipality ofany obscene or indecent or lewd book, paper, picture, plate, drawing or other thing of an immoral nature.

3. No person or persons shall give or exhibit within the limits of the Rural Municipality ofatany immoral or lewd play, public entertainment, variety show, exhibition or other representation.

4. No person in any public entertainment within the limits of the Rural Municipality ofshall make any indecent exposure of the person, nor make any indecent display of himself or herself offensive to the virtuous sense of the public nor make any signs or gestures suggesting lewd or licentious conduct or as an invitation to the commission of such act.

5. No person shall indecently expose any part of his or her person in any street or public place within the limits of the Rural Municipality ofnor shall the call of nature be a palliation of the offence.

6. No person shall keep or maintain or be an inmate or habitual frequenter of or in any way connected with or in any way contribute to the support of any disorderly house or house of ill fame within the limits of the Rural Municipality ofor knowingly own or be interested as proprietor, landlord, tenant, or occupant of any such house.

7. No person shall bathe or swim in any stream or pond on any public road allowance within the limits of the Rural Municipality of

Manitoba Municipal By Laws

between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening.

8. No person shall keep or permit to be kept of used in any house, room or other place within the limits of the Rural Municipality of.....
.....for the purpose of gambling any faro bank, rouge et noir, roulette table or other device for gambling or permit or allow any games of chance or hazard with dice, cards or other device to be played for money takens, liquor or other thing within such house, room or place, and the justice of the peace or other officer having jurisdiction shall order all faro banks, rouge et noir, roulette tables and other devices for gambling found in any such place to be seized and destroyed.

9. No person shall within the limits of the Rural Municipality of.....make use of any profane swearing, sbscene, blasphemous or grossly insulting language, vice or other immorality and indecency, nor shall any one interfere with, prevent or desecrate any religious ceremony within the limits of the Rural Municipality of.....

10. No person shall within the limits of the Rural Municipality of.....go about from door to door soliciting charity, or as a come on beggar, nor shall any person importune others for help or aid in money on any street, highway or public place, or in any house of public entertainment in the municipality, nor shall any person be found drunbk or disorderly in any street, highway or public place, or in any house of public entertainment in the municipality.

11. Any person found guilty of a breach of this By-Law shall upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace or other officer having jurisdiction, be liable to the penalties imposed by the By-Laws of the Rural Municipality of.....

DONE AND PASSED in council assembled at the Village of.....this..... day of.....A. D. 191.....

.....
Reeve

SEAL

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
to Regulate Riding and Driving and Prevent Racing
on Bridges and Public Streets in said Mun-
icipality.

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of.....enact as follows:—

1. That no person shall engage in Horse racing
or immoderate driving upon any street, lane or public
highway within the limits of the Rural Municipality
of.....

2. That no person shall lead, drive, ride or back
any horse, carriage, cart, wagon, sled, sleigh or other
vehicle or any beast of burden on, accross, or along
any sidewalk, boulevard or grass plot in the Rural
Municipality of.....provided that where
it is necessary to cross any sidewalk, boulevard or
grass plot the person requiring to cross shall put down
planking so as to prevent injury to said sidewalk,
boulevard or grass plot.

3. No person shall permit his horse, carriage,
cart, wagon, sled, sleigh or other vehicle to stand upon
any street longer than is absolutely necessary for the
owner, driver or person using same to transact his
business with the person opposite whose premises the
same and no person shall tie his horse to any post,
ring or hook or in any other way across any sidewalk
or crossing so as to obstruct traffic nor shall any person
detach any vehicle from the animal or animals drawing
the same and leave same on any of the streets or lanes
of said municipality and no person shall in any wise
obstruct the free use of the streets, lanes, sidewalks ,
and crossings by any other means.

4. No person shall suffer or permit ay horlse
mare or gelding to run at large, or stand in any street
of said municipality without being sufficiently secured
to prevent its running away.

5. No person shall tie or fasten any animal to
any tree, shrub, or sapling in any street or public
place in the said municipality,

6. From the first day ofNovember to the first
day of April following in each year, no person or
persons shall drive any horse, mare, gelding or mule
harnessed to any winter vehicle whatsoever in or upon
any of the streets, roads, squares or lanes of the said

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municipality without having attached to the harness upon or to the vehicle drawn by the said horse, mare, gelding or mule at least two bells of sufficient size and tone and in such manner as to be easily heard by foot passengers.

7. No person shall run, draw or push any wagon, wheel-barrow, cart, truck, sleigh or other vehicle upon any of the sidewalks of the said municipality.

8. No person shall ride any bicycle on any of the sidewalks of the said municipality.

9. No person shall ride or drive any horse, mule or other animal on, over or across the bridges in said municipality faster than a walk.

10. No persons shall stand in groups, or sit or lounge on chairs, benches, or other things in front of any saloon, boarding-house, hotel or place of public entertainment or on any of the streets or sidewalks so as to cause any obstruction to the free use of said streets and sidewalks for foot passengers.

11. No owner or occupant of any premises shall allow any gate to swing over the sidewalk in said municipality.

12. No person shall construct or erect and doorstep, porch, sign, awning, railing or other erecting or obstruction or make or place any movable traps or doors for entrance to cellars which shall in any wise encroach upon the sidewalks or streets of said municipality without the consent of the council first had and obtained.

13. No person shall place any goods, wares or merchandise or other article of any kind upon any street or sidewalk of the said municipality except within.....inches of the line or front of such person's building, or expose any goods, wares, or merchandise or other article outside of any shop, warehouse, or other building, which shall project over the sidewalk or street, more than.....inches, but the provisions of this clause shall not be construed to interfere with the use of a portion of the sidewalk or street for a reasonable time during the taking in or delivery of goods, wares or merchandise.

14. No person shall unpack goods of any kind on any street or sidewalk in such a manner that paper or other packing material shall be deposited or remain in or upon any street or sidewalk.

15. No person shall throw or pile cordwood, firewood, or coal upon any plank or paved sidewalk or on any street so as to obstruct the free use thereof

16. No person shall run or race on the streets

or sidewalks or crowd or jostle other foot passengers so as to create discomfort or confusion.

17. No person shall engage in charivaries or other like disturbances of the peace, or blow horns, ring bells, shout or make other unusual noises in streets or public places in said municipality.

18. No person shall remove or cause or permit to be removed or assist in removing any building into, along or across any street or streets, side-walks or side-walks within the said municipality, without permission in writing from the council first had and obtained, to remove such building into, along or across any street or streets, sidewalk, or sidewalks.

19. No person shall break, tear up, or remove any planking, pavement, sidewalk, curbing, macadamizing, crossing or other road street surface, or or make any excavation in or under any street or sidewalk within the said municipality, for the purpose of building or for any other purpose, without first having obtained permission from the council and permission having been granted the work shall be done under the direction of the said council, and shall under the same direction be replaced, relaid, and made good by the parties asking for and obtaining such permission, without any unnecessary delay, and in every case where the said council may see fit to grant permission as aforesaid, the person or persons to whom the same is granted is held responsible for any and all accidents or damage that may occur to any person or property by reason thereof, and shall keep and maintain such lights and watchmen and shall take such further care and precaution as may be necessary for the protection and safety of the public.

20. No person or persons shall dig up, take or carry away any earth from any street or highway within the said municipality without first having obtained permission in writing from the council.

21. No person shall deface or disfigure any public or private building, wall, fence, railing, sign, monument, post or other property within the said municipality. by cutting, breaking, daubing with paint or other substance, or shall in any way injure the same.

22. For preventing drunkenness and for restraining and punishing vagrants, mendicants, and persons found drunk or disorderly, it is hereby enacted that any person found in a state of drunkenness and every vagrant, every menicant, and every person found drunk and disorderly in any street, highway or public

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place within the said municipality, shall be liable to be arrested or taken in charge by any public or peace officer of said municipality, and committed to and detained in the lockup of said municipality, until, brought in due course before some proper authority to be dealt with according to law.

23. No person shall deface any private or other property within the said municipality by printed or other notices, or pull down or deface any sign-board or any printed or written notices lawfully affixed.

24. Any person or persons found guilty of an infraction of the provisions of this by-law, shall upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace or other officer having jurisdiction, be liable to the penalties imposed by the By-law providing for the enforcement of the By-laws of the said municipality.

DONE AND PASSED in council assembled at
the village of.....this.....
day of.....A. D. 191.....

.....
Reeve

SEAL.

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
to Regulate and License Public Exhibitions,
Shows and Theatrical Companies

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of enact as follows:—

1. No person, company or corporation shall
within the limits of the Rural Municipality of
..... give any exhibition* of wax works,
menageries, moving pictures, circus riding, rope
walking, rope dancing, tumbling or other acrobatic
or gymnastic performance, wild animals or hippodrome
slight of hand or juggling or other like tricks, merry-
go-rounds or other like exhibitions usually exhibited
by showmen, without first having obtained a license
and paid the necessary fee therefor, which said fee
shall be the sum of \$. per day and shall
be payable to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Muni-
cipality for the use thereof.

2. No person, company or corporation shall
within the limits of the Rural Municipality of
..... give an exhibition by any theatrical
company other than local amateur performers without
first having taken out a license and paid the necessary
fee therefor, which said fee shall be the sum of \$.
..... per day and shall be payable to the Secretary
Treasurer of the Municipality for the use thereof.

3. Any person or persons found guilty of a
breach of the provisions of this By-law shall upon
conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace or
other Officer having jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a
penalty not exceeding \$50.00 and costs, for each
offence and in default of payment thereof it shall be
lawful for the Justice of the Peace or other Officer
so convicting to issue a warrant under his hand and
seal to levy the said penalty and costs or penalty or
costs only, by distress and sale of the offender's goods
and chattels or the goods and chattels belonging to
or used with the exhibition, show or theatrical
company, license for which has not been paid, whether
owned by such person or persons or not, and in case
of no sufficient distress to satisfy the penalty and
costs or penalty or costs only, it shall and may be
lawful for the Justice of the Peace or other Officer
so convicting to commit the offender or offenders to

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any lock-up house in the said Municipality of
..... or to the Provincial gaol, for a period
not exceeding one month unless the said penalty and
costs or penalty or costs only be sooner paid.

4. All fines imposed for the violation of this
By-law shall be paid over to the Secretary-Treasurer
of the Municipality for the benefit of the said Muni-
cipality.

5. It shall be the duty of all Municipal Con-
stables of the Rural Municipality of
to attend to the carrying out of this By-law.

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled
at the Village of this
..... day of A.D. 191.....

.....
Reeve.

SEAL

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

BY -LAW NO.

A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of
to Regulate the Passage of Traction Engines,
Threshing Machines or Other Heavy Vehicles
or Machines over Highways and Bridges

The Reeve and Council of the Rural Municipality
of enact as follows:—

1. Before it shall be lawful to run any Traction
Engine, Threshing Machine or other heavy vehicle
or machine over any culvert or bridge on any highway
in the Rural Municipality of
it shall be the duty of the person or persons proposing
to run the same, to strengthen and protect at his or
their own expense, such culvert or bridge to be so
crossed by the laying down of two inch plank under
the wheels of said Traction Engine, Threshing Machine
or other heavy vehicle or machine so as to distribute
the weight and protect the said culvert or bridge from
any injury that might otherwise result.

2. Any person found guilty of an infraction of
the provisions of this By-law shall upon conviction
before a Justice of the Peace or other Officer having
jurisdiction, be liable to the penalties imposed by the
By-law providing for the enforcement of the By-laws
of the Rural Municipality of

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled at
the Village of this
..... day of A.D. 191.....

.....
Reeve.

SEAL

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

